

ECHOES FROM THE "RIALTO."

THE PUNIOM MYSTERY.

A FLOATING PANDEMONIUM.

THE MISSING BARRADAS.

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THE Hoppo of Canton would appear *persona grata* with the Imperial authorities at Peking. The Peking Gazette of the 15th inst. has the following:—"The present Hoppo of Canton, Chang-yu, has been in office for 12 years, during which time administration of the Customs has been attended with great success. In addition to making usual remittances he forwarded, during the year of office a further sum of Tls. 45,000. Last year he supplied a similar extra remittance of Tls. 35,000. In the year of office 1892, he made in all Tls. 90,720. He has above his subscribed Tls. 10,000 for the relief of the suffering caused by the breach of the dykes at Kien-chow, Tls. 500 and Tls. 600 for the relief of distress in Kiangnan and Shantung respectively. In response to a telegram received from the Board, furnished from the Customs Board, Tls. 1,000,000 to meet the pressing necessities connected with the repairs of the Great Wall at Chênghow. He has dealt with all important questions in a conciliatory spirit; and since with the precedent established by several of his predecessors, he suggests that favourable notice should be given of his services by the Throne. *By attached to this memorial, His Majesty has appointed an expectant Director of the three courts attached to the Department."*

DURING the year 1889 thirty-five new joint stock companies, with an aggregate capital of \$12,332,600, were registered in Hongkong.

THERE were no less than fifteen steamers and one sailing vessel alongside the Hongkong Wharves during the afternoon of the 6th inst.

THE U. S. S. *Sutara*, with Mr. Augustine Heard, the new American Minister to Corea, on board, left Yokohama for Chemulpo on the 2nd inst.

We learn that eight Chinese lepers arrived here on the 8th inst. from San Francisco by the steamship *Oceanic*, having been sent out of the country by the United States authorities.

THE many friends of Capt. Allison, of the *Tsiman*, will hear with regret that he was prevented by serious illness from proceeding with the vessel when she left for Australia on the 10th inst. Capt. J. D. Arthur commands the *Tsiman* this voyage.

A JAPANESE native, paper states that a man named Hanaya Saburo was sentenced in the Tokyo Criminal Court on the 26th ult. to imprisonment for six years with hard labour for having murdered a girl employed in the Chitose Restaurant at Shibashi, Tokyo.

THE French claim that Annam voluntarily accepted their protectorate. A native circular was recently sent to the country alleging that Heaven had sent the cholera as a punishment to the French for banishing the King of Annam. That doesn't sound very loyal.

FROM the 1st inst. the *Kobe Herald* commenced publishing as an evening instead of a morning paper, and in a new and enlarged form. Our contemporary has, in our opinion, done wisely. The *Herald* is an enterprising little paper that has striven hard to make its way, and has certainly deserved to succeed. It has our best wishes.

MR. J. G. Mackintosh was charged at Singapore on the 10th inst. with assisting in the management of a Manila lottery. To enable him to go on a business journey, the case was postponed till 1st June, half of \$3,000 being accepted. The Singapore police evidently mean business in connection with the Manila lottery. Can we say as much for the Hongkong force?

OUR Shanghai morning contemporary of the 6th inst. says: "The *Charles S. Whitney* was towed up to the Old Dock buoy yesterday afternoon, and as her cargo has been discharged, the damage done to her side by scumpling the Leucocena rocks can be seen. Her starboard side is scored for twelve feet between the main and mizen masts, about in a line with the twelve and thirteen feet marks."

THE *Strait Times* of the 2nd inst. has the following: "Mr. E. Lawrence, the optician who came to Singapore from Bombay about a week ago, was found dead, in his bed at the Hotel de l'Europe this morning. The deceased had been suffering from fever, and was under treatment by Dr. Tipp, who saw him last evening, when he was apparently about as usual. His sudden death is attributed to a collapse during the night."

THE difficulty between the Chinese opium-dealers and the great importing houses has been settled. A syndicate of the former, as we mentioned the other day, were going to import direct from Calcutta on their own account, but as they see a loss of something like \$3,000 on their first deal—400 chests—they have agreed to take it in the old way again, the firms conceding some points in the matter of selection, and allowing five chests choice for every two purchased.

THE steamer *Sultana* was leaving Singapore harbour on the afternoon of the 2nd inst. when she ran down a sampan that crossed her bows. The sampan, of course, got the worst of the collision, and sank, one of the two Chinese on board being drowned. The steamer was not stopped, never stopped to "save life," but proceeded on her voyage as if nothing had happened. But the Singapore police authorities assert that when the steamer returns to port those responsible for this accident will be called to account. Will they? We doubt it very much. After all, what is a poor wretched Chinese sampan-man more or less?

WE are obliged to the correspondent who informs us that an employe of the China Sugar Refinery has been decorated by the Portuguese Government with the Order of "Nossa Senhora de Conceição," but we cannot publish comments which are uncalled for and, in our opinion, unnecessarily offensive. A good-natured criticism of what is no doubt an absurdity would have been justified, but because the Portuguese Government chooses to make itself ridiculous is no justification for a personal and ill-natured attack on a person who may merely be the victim of circumstances, and who is in no sense a public man.

THERE are no lies about the free and enlightened Government of Japan in dealing with newspaper editors who claim the right to criticise ruling officials. A term of imprisonment and a fine are the inevitable. And yet the slavish subsidised foreign advocates of this most hollow of Oriental governments claim that Japan is civilised and progressive. The latest victim is Mr. Kamisawa Gengo, editor of the *Koko Shimbun*, published in the capital, who was convicted in the Tokyo Correctional Court on the 30th ult., of having printed matter contemptuous of officials in the Patents Bureau in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, and the Bureau of Compilation in the Educational Department. For this crime, he was sentenced to imprisonment for fifteen days with hard labour, and to pay a fine of yen 250. When young Japan aches in its might and sweeps away in the threatened revolution such anomalies as this there may be some hope for the Land of the Rising Sun taking a front place amongst Asiatic Powers.

THE captain, owner, and crew of the schooner *Bessie*, which vessel was destroyed by fire in Sourabaya Harbour on the night of the 12th April, arrived in Singapore on the 1st inst. The *Bessie* was a wooden brigantine, aged schooner of 228 tons burden, and was sixteen years old. She had taken a cargo of horses from Western Australia to Sourabaya, and after discharging her freight, was preparing for a voyage to the Sandal Wood Island in the Java Sea, and after placing all fodder and other necessities on board, on the 11th April she lay in the harbour intending to sail the next day. About 2 o'clock the following morning there was an alarm of fire, and when the hatches were taken off it was found that the fodder in the hold had become ignited. All efforts to save the vessel proved fruitless, and she was scuttled and sunk. The *Bessie* carried a crew of 14 hands all told, and at the time of fire there were four passengers on board. The owner's wife lost all her effects, and some of the other passengers lost portions of clothing. There was also \$25 worth of specie on board, which was gone to the bottom. The captain attributed the fire to spontaneous combustion. An official enquiry was held at Sourabaya, but there was no evidence to show how the fire originated. The *Bessie* was not insured.

WE understand that numerous complaints are being made with respect to the heavy bribes demanded from broker-keepers by an interpreter in the Registrar-General's department. The matter certainly merits investigation.

ADMIRAL Bessard, who succeeds Admiral de la Jaille in the command of the French Squadron in these waters, arrived on the 10th inst. in his flagship, the *Triumphante*, and saluted the port Commodore Church afterwards exchanged visits with His Excellency.

WE read in a Japanese contemporary that Mr. Minami, Assistant Director of the Commercial Bureau in the Agricultural and Commercial Department, who is now in New York, has been ordered to return home by the Japanese Government. Mr. Minami, as many of our readers will remember, was for some time Consul for Japan in Hongkong.

THE steamship *Mennon*, which sailed for Sandakan on the 10th inst. with over 400 Chinese coolies on board, was the scene of considerable confusion prior to her departure, owing to her decks being crowded with coolies, crimps, hawkers, blacklegs and riff-raff of all kinds. To make confusion worse confounded the officers turned the heat over the throng, "just to cool them down a bit."

THE *Daily Press* says that the Report of the Head Master of the Central School, which was laid on the table of the Legislative Council yesterday (9th inst.), and duly appeared in our last night's issue, was published so long ago as last January. This may interest the Finance Committee when the vote for printing, etc., is brought forward. (An important educational report of this character cannot be printed in less than four months; it is absolute waste of public money to print it at all.)

THE *Kobe Herald* of the 1st inst. says: "The new tea season commenced to arrive here in small quantities on the 10th April—fully ten days earlier than last year. This, of course, was owing to the season being so much advanced. On the 25th the teas began to arrive more freely, and by the end of the month 2,000 piculs had been sold. The prices paid for the first few lots were nearly as much as was paid in the previous year, but later on a sharp decline took place in sympathy with the rise in exchange. With regard to the quality of new season's tea, this, of course, was as good preparation as the early tea last season, but quality is a little inferior, and it is almost certain that if the long-continued wet weather does not speedily come to an end, it will have a very unfavourable effect on the quality of new crop generally. The high price of rice increases the cost of production, and this, taken with the lower prices realised for tea on account of the exchange, will give producers a poorer result than usual. It is to be hoped that for this reason the preparation of the teas will not be allowed to deteriorate, for, if so, it cannot fail to affect prejudicially the sale. Already complaints have been made of a falling off in the quality of Japanese teas from these districts, and producers must exercise great care and watchfulness if they wish to maintain the high reputation which Yamashiro teas have hitherto enjoyed."

A TRAVELLER recently returned from Peking, according to the *North China Medical Gazette*, says that he saw there a peculiar method of cure. In a temple outside one of the city gates is to be found a brass mule of life size, supposed to have wonderful healing properties. Patients suffering from every imaginable disease seek this temple to obtain a cure. The method pursued is as follows:—Supposing you suffer from scalds; you go with all speed to this famous temple, and having discovered the particular part of the brass mule corresponding to the painful region of your own body, you must rub the animal a certain number of times, and then, with the same hand, shampoo your own disabled member, and then well, then the pain goes. The special feature in this method of cure is its delightful simplicity. In your tooth aching? Just scrub the mule's teeth and afterward your own, and *voilà* the cure is complete. Have you an ulcer of the cornea? Pass the tips of your fingers to and fro over the particular eye-ball of the mule, and then with well-regulated pressure rub repeatedly the afflicted eye. The mule has, unhappily, lost his sight during the many years he has been engaged in his benevolent work, the eye-balls, we are told, having been gradually worn away as the result of constant friction, until now you have only the empty orbits to operate upon. The animal is fettered in all directions with fresh pieces of brass, put on to cover holes produced by the constant friction of eager patients, and a new, perfectly whole mule stands ready at hand, awaiting the day when his old colleague, having fallen to pieces in the temple, shall give him an opportunity of likewise benefiting posterity.

THE STEAMER "FELBRIDGE"

The steamer *Felbridge*, Capt. Ruthen, arrived here to-day (8th inst.), after her temporary sojourn on a call at the Tarco. We learn from inquiries on board that at 4.20 a.m. on Saturday last, when the mate was on watch, he suddenly heard a washing sound, as of rain. He immediately concluded that it meant shallow water, and telegraphed below "full speed astern." The helm was simultaneously put hard-a-port, but the vessel almost immediately grounded on the North Reef. The crew were at once set to work to jettison cargo, but although repeated attempts were made to back off none were successful until Tuesday, when some 500 tons of rice had been sacrificed. The vessel then steamed up, with the forward pumps constantly going to keep the fore-peak and tank-hold clear. When about sixty miles outside, yesterday, she spoke H. M. S. *Suffis*, which had gone out to her assistance, and which returned on finding that she required no assistance. On arriving here the *Felbridge* went to her buoy, so that the damage could not be very serious—probably cracked bow-plates. The accident is attributed to a strong current setting in to the N. N. W., which took her some forty miles out of her course.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held on the 9th inst. and was present:—His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government (Mr. F. Fleming); the Acting Colonial Secretary (Mr. W. M. Deane); Mr. S. Brown, Surveyor-General; Mr. W. M. Goodman; Attorney-General; Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes, Acting Registrar-General; Messrs. C. P. Chater, J. J. Keewick, A. P. MacEwen, P. Ryrie, Ho Kai (unofficial members) and Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Acting Clerk of Council.

THE minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

MR. BELL-IRVING RESIGNED. His Excellency—I have to inform you that a few days ago I received a letter from Mr. John Bell-Irving, who is now in Europe, resigning his seat at this Council. When he left Mr. Keewick

was appointed to replace him during his absence. That absence having resulted in resignation I have much pleasure in provisionally appointing Mr. Keewick to the vacant seat, pending her Majesty's approval.

MR. KEWICK then took the oath as a permanent member.

THE CHINESE RECREATION GROUND. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that a vote of \$6,000, recommended by H.E. the Administrator in respect to the Chinese Recreation Ground, be referred to the Finance Committee.

His Excellency added—I wish to state that not long since I visited this place, for the improvement of which I now recommend this vote. Originally, I believe, the intention was that this site should be a pleasant resort for such as were desirous of making a profit, but from the opinion I was able to form on my visit I am sorry to say that it is anything but that at the present time. It is covered with shanties of all descriptions, and it seems to be in a most dirty and neglected state. It is proposed to improve it by clearing it, building all round it a certain number of stalls, and affording such protection as will clear it of such as are inclined to use it for any but legitimate ends. It is estimated that a sum of \$24,000 will be produced by the rental of the stalls, although only a small rent will be asked. It is proposed that \$2,000 a year be set aside out of this to repay the \$6,000 now voted, and the remaining \$400 will go to defray police protection. The scheme, I may say, did not originate with me, but was due to the Acting Registrar-General. When he suggested it to me, after seeing what I did; I was desirous of proceeding with it, as the expenditure of this money will confer a great boon on the Chinese community. Any further details connected with the scheme can be learnt in the Finance Committee.

REPAIRS FOR VICTORIA COLLEGE. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that a recommendation to vote \$3,670 for repairs to the lead roof over the central hall and staircases at Victoria College be referred to the Finance Committee.

His Excellency expressed regret that the Council should so soon be asked to vote such a large sum for the repair of a new and costly building like that.

THE ROYAL VISIT. The Acting Colonial Secretary moved that a recommendation to vote an additional sum of \$2,344 to meet expenses incurred in connection with the recent Royal visit, be also referred to the Finance Committee.

MR. MITCHELL-INNES mentioned that the Royal Engineers had also asked for payment for the work they were employed on the work of decoration.

MR. BROWN was positive that that item had been included in the bill, and objected to the application being made to the Registrar-General, anyhow.

His Excellency regretted that the matter should have been mentioned, as there had been ample time allowed to get in all the accounts. He suggested that the vote stand over, and the accounts might be completed, and no further additional vote rendered necessary.

THE PROTECTION OF INVENTIONS. The Attorney-General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled "An Ordinance to repeal Ordinance No. 2 of 1889 and amend Ordinance No. 14 of 1862, entitled an Ordinance for granting Patents for Inventions within this colony."

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and it was agreed to.

FALSIFICATION OF ACCOUNTS. A Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Law with reference to the Falsification of Accounts was read a first time.

A MINOR AMENDMENT. An Ordinance to amend the Hongkong Code of Civil Procedure was read a second time. The Attorney-General stating that the only alteration was the insertion of a clause by which the execution of a minute by a clerk of the Court in the absence of the Registrar, was regarded as operative.

VACCINATION. The Vaccination Ordinance, dealing with the regulation of infant vaccinations, passed its third reading.

THE MAGISTRATE'S BILL. The Council then resumed consideration of this Bill, and afterwards adjourned.

FINANCE COMMITTEE. A meeting of the Finance Committee was then held. The Acting Colonial Secretary presided. The Chairman said the first vote was one which stood over from last time, a vote of \$120 for house allowance for the compradore of the Post Office. The Colonial Treasurer desired that this should be considered as salary, but on looking over papers he had withdrawn his opposition and he (the Chairman) now proposed the vote of \$120 as house allowance.

THE CHINESE RECREATION GROUND. The Chairman said the next vote was one for \$6,000 for the improvement of the Chinese Recreation ground by clearing, levelling, surfacing, and erecting stalls at the sides. His Excellency had addressed members on the subject and the Acting Registrar-General, who seconded the vote, would give them any further information.

The Acting Registrar-General, in seconding the vote, said that shortly after he took up the post of Registrar-General he found that this plot of land, which is the course of time had come to be looked upon as a recreation ground for the Chinese, had been allowed to be monopolised by hawkers and small traders who did good business on the ground. It had also been allowed to get into a filthy condition, it had been encroached upon by shopkeepers in the neighbourhood, and it had grown to be considered a very dangerous place in consequence of the number of blackguards who assembled there, and who had an excellent opportunity for picking pockets and watching earnings without the same chance of their being caught by the Police, that there was in the streets. It occurred to him that it would be very much better if the place were cleared and that hawkers and small traders whom the Chinese liked to have about the place were provided with stalls round the three sides. These stalls would be rented to the hawkers and would bring in about \$2,400 a year, so that it would be perfectly possible to pay back the money now asked for in a few years. His Excellency suggested that \$2,000 should be paid back each year. That was not exactly his (the speaker's) intention, because he did not think the \$400 required, because he would be sufficient to pay for watchmen and the keeping of the place in order. He should propose therefore that a sum less than \$2,000 be repaid each year so that the repayment would extend over five or six years. That, however, was a matter of detail which could be settled afterwards and he would now simply second the vote.

DR. HO KAI asked what class of persons the stalls would be let to. Would they be let to public traders?

The Acting Registrar-General said it was his intention to let them to the persons who now had stalls on the ground. It was not his intention to create a monopoly for those persons who could afford to outbid the others, but to let them to the

poorer class of hawkers such as now had stalls on the ground.

The vote was agreed to.

THE VICTORIA COLLEGE. The Chairman said the next vote was for \$3,670 for re-laying the lead roof over the central hall and two staircases of Victoria College. The roof was in a bad state and needed repair. He must inform the Committee that this defect of the roof was not so much the result of bad workmanship as of faulty construction of the roof in the first instance. He further regretted to inform the Committee that an outstanding bill had been discovered, debited against the College for \$2,000, the bill for that amount having apparently been in the hands of the clerk of works and not presented until he went on leave two months ago. The Government did not propose to pay this bill till after the fullest enquiry, and he did not ask the Committee to vote this sum as it was intended to write to England to the officer concerning the matter. But as they had all fondly hoped that the accounts of the Victoria College were finished within April last year, he thought it only right to acquaint the Committee with this fact.

The Surveyor-General seconded, and the vote was agreed to.

THE POST OFFICE. The Chairman moved a vote of \$300 for furniture for the local delivery branch of the Post Office. The omission of the item was an oversight in the preparation of the estimates for the establishment of a local delivery branch of the Post Office, which entirely omitted to vote any money for furniture.

The Attorney-General seconded the vote, which was passed.

The Committee then adjourned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HEAD MASTER OF THE VICTORIA COLLEGE FOR 1889.

The following report was presented at the Legislative Council on the 9th inst., by command of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government:—

VICTORIA COLLEGE, 10th January, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the Annual Report on this College for 1889.

1. The total number of boys on the roll during the past year was 919. The number of School days, 233, is still below the average, though better than the previous year. The College was closed on the four following extraordinary occasions, two days during the storm in May, one day on the transfer from the Central School, and one day for a Public Funeral.

2. To illustrate the condition of the Schools during the last five years the following table is annexed:—

Year.	Total Number of Boys on the Roll.	Number of School Days.	Monthly Enrolment		Average Daily Attendance.
			Maximum.	Minimum.	
1885	506	238	499	382	437
1886	610	238	507	419	446
1887	601	234	525	417	449
1888	634	230	536	384	467
1889	919	233	789	466	597

Year.	Number of Boys on the Roll.	Percentage of Boys on the Roll.	School Fees.	Actual Net Expenditure.	Average Daily Attendance.
1885	412	95.38	5,273	12,885.00	20.45
1886	405	94.81	5,422	11,680.41	25.17
1887	384	97.65	5,547	11,874.70	26.40
1888	445	94.15	6,899	12,314.14	26.48
1889	676	95.41	9,339	15,018.20	25.11

3. Victoria College was occupied 10th July, 1889, the foundation stone having been laid by Sir George Bowen 26th April, 1884, on a site selected by a Commission some fourteen years ago. The College is undoubtedly a fine spacious building occupying a good central position, and is sufficiently elevated to ensure a free admission of light and of whatever cool breezes may be expected in the summer weather. The class-rooms are arranged with the strictest economy of space and easily provide accommodation for 900 boys. Besides its annual use for the prize distribution, the hall is of great service in the monthly collection of fees, and is absolutely indispensable for the midsummer and annual examinations, when 132 boys can be examined at one time, while ample space is provided as a precaution against the possibility of copying or any communication whatever. The large covered playground in the basement is an incomparable play-ground during the rainy and hot seasons.

4. The erection of Victoria College is entirely due to the foresight and unremitting zeal of the late Dr. Stewart, who by a sad fatality can scarcely be said to have seen the fruition of his life's work. Apart too from enjoying the immortality in the hearts of his scholars, in all parts of China, I might say the world, his memory will be kept green in his honour by old scholars in 1884. I believe too that the Memorial Committee appointed since his death contemplate applying to the Government for permission to affix some permanent memorial in the College Hall.

5. It was originally proposed that Victoria College should furnish accommodation for 770 boys, a number which was supposed by some to be extravagantly large. By the simple expedient of dividing all the desks into six instead of five parts, seats have been provided for 900 boys (including the Pupil Teachers' room) affording each boy a space, that compares favourably with what is required in England, while future undue crowding, an evil long felt at the Central School, is rendered impossible by each boy's space being defined by his desk. In addition to the manifest saving of expense in providing education for 924 boys by the same staff as was allotted to 770, there are great advantages derived from the assembling of a larger number of boys in one building; these are—one continuous system of education, as the larger number of boys to be promoted from lower classes will gradually lessen the number of admissions into higher classes from other schools—a prolongation of the course, which will delay the undue promotion of backward boys which has long been to their detriment, and to the discredit of the upper classes; and the more effective shading off of degrees of knowledge so that too great a stride in education will no longer follow on promotion. There were 800 boys on the Roll in September, and there is every reason to believe that the College will be full in a year or two, if not next month.

6. During the past year there were on the roll 790 Chinese and Eurasians, 23 English, 4 Germans, 6 Hebrews, 3 Hindus, 1 Japanese, 30 Mohammedans, 1 Parsee and 40 Portuguese.

This college can therefore, in a marked degree, lay claim to a cosmopolitan character.

7. Chinese boys, as a rule, are very intelligent, docile and painstaking. That they are intelligent is established by the large number of boys, that in the short period of five or six years have advanced from the alphabet to a knowledge of English sufficient to do a creditable paper on a play of Shakespeare. Their docility proverbially arouses the admiration of every new master from England. Pains-takingness is a national characteristic sometimes provoking to the more impatient European. It might be thought that, with these admirable traits the work of teaching in this College would be an easy task and the results should be even higher than they are. There would be grounds for this supposition, if there were not serious compensating drawbacks such as the following:—Stolidity and absence of facial expression render it next to impossible for a teacher to gather how much of what he says is understood by the class; he has not the satisfaction of seeing perplexed ignorance dissolve into triumphant knowledge, for difficulties do not pucker the brow, nor does success kindle the eye of the Chinese student. This difficulty is increased tenfold by the fact that all instruction is given in English, thus there is not merely the doubt whether a boy understands the subject itself, but a fear that he does not grasp the phrase in which it is conveyed. Again, the Chinese answer in English with a single word after the genius of their own language, leaving a great deal to the imagination; such a habit is hard to break, and very tantalising to the teacher, as the embryo answer may contain a correct idea or the reverse. Further where an English boy would answer to the best of his ability, even running the risk of a mistake, or would ask the master for assistance, a Chinese is deterred by a nervous fear of the ridicule of his comrades. Once again, though keen in detecting the shades of their doctrinal tones, Chinese ears are remarkably dull in detecting the difference in English vowel sounds, and between sharp and flat consonants; the result of all which is impossible mistakes in Dictation and Reading. It might be thought, that the inherited power of memory in the Chinese race, of which one hears so much would prove a considerable factor in their progress, but this is far from being the case. It would certainly be so in the European mind, if it were not taken in, framing the question to avoid putting them in such a form as would allow of an answer being previously committed to memory. But as a matter of fact, in daily school life there would appear to be a sad lack of an intelligent memory, the master cannot rely on the work done in the previous year as a foundation on which to raise a higher superstructure. I have dwelt at this length on the characteristics of Chinese boys, because only those daily engaged in the task of teaching know exactly where the difficulties lie, and because some explanation is thus afforded of the necessity of the slow progress that has been made in the past, and may be expected for some time in the future.

8. To impart the principles of a sound education in English is the main object of this Government Institution. In the distribution of work to each class this is steadily aimed at, and strict injunctions are given to employ the English language alone in all instruction, except of course in the Translation Lessons and when occasionally in the Junior Classes difficulties require to be explained in Chinese. The natural consequence of this is that the boys become very slow in understanding what is said to them in English. The great problem is how to teach them to speak English before they leave school. Experience has shown that within a few months after obtaining a situation, our Chinese boys, with their store of grammatical rules and knowledge of composition, develop the power of speaking English very creditably; but as a rule, only Pupil Teachers and Monitors really speak English well before leaving school. This would seem to point clearly to a want of self-confidence, and to the absence of the spur of necessity. Special attention will in the future be paid to the classes at present regarded by the regulations of the Oxford Senior Local Examination as Latin was on this account added to the curriculum. I will take this opportunity of ventilating the purpose with which it was introduced. Bacon and Milton, the fathers of English Prose Composition, seem with Latinisms, nor are these entirely absent from the modern standard of Addison. It is only quite recently that English composition has become a separate study in England. Formerly a good classical education was supposed sufficient to enable an English boy to write reasonably well, and a foreigner must be assisted in the acquisition of English rules of composition by the study of that language, on which its choicest models are framed. In Latin the observance of concision and regimen is rendered conspicuous by inflection, the intelligent translation, therefore, of a simple Latin author should explain the reason of many English rules. Moreover, immense assistance in understanding and distinguishing the meanings of English words, and often in spelling, is afforded by a vocabulary, or even a Latin-Latin dictionary. In the First Class Latin, Chemistry, Trigonometry, and other subjects, the use of Latin is optional, and not included in class subjects.

9. In India it has been found necessary to prepare special school text-books for English education. The demand in Hongkong is too slight to offer much encouragement to a similar enterprise, but the want makes itself felt. As an effort in this direction I published a few years ago a School Arithmetic, specially intended to explain the difficulties of the subject, and to give the English idiom and Spelling of the subject. The urgent need of a cheap text-book for the Geography of the Chinese Empire, (Shanghai) is also needed, to supplement the School Committee's series of books in Chinese, which provide practice for Translation into English. The late Mr. Falconer edited a very useful book, but the very classical Chinese can only be adequately translated into very classical English. I have therefore just recently compiled a collection of cuttings from Chinese newspapers, which will, it is to be hoped, familiarise the boys with everyday idiom and expression. It is also in the course of preparation a new School book nothing could be done to provide the boys with the necessary opportunity for developing their physique. Simple gymnastic appliances will shortly be erected in the covered playground; if properly availed of, this should counteract the cramped attitudes generally associated with study.

10. The fees have been raised in Class I, to \$10 per annum and in Classes II and III, to \$24, as the Upper School derives the chief benefit from the heavy expense of the salaries of English Masters, and of costly school materials. Chinese parents should reflect that they have now a good English education bought to their doors, and that their sons can pass an examination held in England, without the ordinary attendant upon sending them thither for five or six years. It is much to be desired that parents, who can afford it, as many of them will, should not take their sons away immediately upon their promotion to the First Class, but allow them to stay a year or two at the top of the School to really complete their education more thoroughly.

11. The staff consists of twenty-nine in all; viz.: nine English Masters (four of whom are graduates); ten Chinese Assistants, three Pupil Teachers and three Monitors; and in Chinese School, four Chinese Graduates, (San Tsui). This is an increase of ten masters on the staff formerly at the Central School. Four new English Masters arrived in April and May last, Messrs. Barlow, M.A., Booth, Haselden, D.A., and Boards; of these, three were extra, and one was to supply the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. May to be second master on the death of Mr. Falconer. The six new Chinese Assistants were provided by six Pupil Teachers, who were given evidence of their ability to discharge their duties very satisfactorily. With the exception of Translation from Chinese to the two head classes the Head Master no longer takes a position on the teaching staff; his time being fully occupied in organisation and supervision, fortnightly inspections of each class, half-yearly and annual examinations with other multifarious duties. It is noteworthy that of the staff of eighteen English and Chinese, I found on my arrival eight years ago, only two remain. As only two have been removed by death it is manifest that the remainder are those who have left in search of higher salaries elsewhere, some on promotion in the Colonial Service.

12. A normal class and special Examination Paper on Education and School Discipline for Pupil Teachers and Monitors are a new feature this year. Mr. Boards, who has been in charge of these junior assistants in front of the Preparatory Class, is on the whole able to give me only a moderate Report, though he speaks highly of one or two Pupil Teachers. I trust that next year some marked improvement will be observed.

13. With the necessarily increased staff for the classes, the total of 124 is only reasonably expected that the expenses would be increased, but it is satisfactory to observe that the average expense of each scholar, calculated on the average daily attendance, is lower than it has been for years. When it is remembered that for three months the expense of three extra English Masters was borne by the smaller number of boys at the Central School, it may reasonably be supposed that this figure will not be exceeded next year. An average cost of \$25 may be called for, per head, which sounds a large sum, but is far exceeded by our namesake in Australia where the cost per head is \$4 15s. The result of the examination I cannot refrain from pointing out that the great weakness in the Lower School betrayed in Arithmetic is compensated by the unusually good results in English Grammar. In the Upper School (6 sections) remarkably good work was done, though III. is only moderate in its tone. Classes IV. and V. are conspicuous for high class work in the 5 sections of the Lower School, and Class VII. of the 5 sections of the Preparatory School deserves special mention.

14. Last July we sent up ten boys. Of these eight passed, three as Seniors, and being under sixteen years of age were declared Associates in Arts, while five passed the Junior Examination.

15. The following Table gives some idea of the manner in which the teaching of English subjects has been extended in the school, together with the introduction of higher subjects in the Upper Classes. The figures are the total number of boys examined in each subject in the following years:—

Following years					
	1881.	1885.	1889.		
Trans. <i>E. to Chinese</i>	301	379	676		
Trans. <i>Chinese to E.</i>	301	379	676		
Grammar	172	312	547		
Geography	144	253	477		
Composition	83	127	350		
History	30	75	143		
Euclid	15	75	143		
Algebra	15	75	143		
Mensuration	25	24			
Latin	117				
General Intelligence	83		87		
Spoken English	24		24		
Shakespeare	24		17		

AVERAGE EXPENSES OF EACH SCHOLAR AT VICTORIA COLLEGE DURING 1889.

Expenditure on Roll.....	\$24,369.00
Deduct School Fees.....	\$9,338.00
Deduct Sale of Books.....	12.80
Total Expenses of the College.....	\$15,018.20

Average Expenses of each Scholar per Number on Roll.....\$16.34.
Average Expenses of each Scholar per Average Daily Attendance.....25.11.
GEO. H. BATESON WRIGHT, M.A.,
Head Master.

WATSON AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company was held on the afternoon of the 13th inst. Mr. J. D. Humphreys, (general manager) presided, and Messrs. A. J. Leach, H. Wicking, H. Humphreys, E. Wooley, C. A. Orazio, I. P. Madar, and T. H. Talbot (secretary) were present.

The Chairman moved the adoption of the report, which Mr. Wicking seconded, and the meeting agreed to it.

Mr. A. W. Maitland was re-appointed auditor, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Leach and carried unanimously.

The Chairman said that he would add a few words of explanation to the somewhat brief report. He thought the very satisfactory results of the year were due mainly to the efficiency of the staff under the supervision of Mr. Talbot, who, though secretary, was practically the manager of the business, and to whose industry they must attribute the very satisfactory results. But no care and industry could make such a large business succeed if the manager had not been on good terms with the staff, and so secured cordial co-operation. Another factor had been the recent increase of interest in the business.

The work of allotting the shares had been difficult, and took a long time, in order that the allotment might be fairly made among those who were likely to be customers or assist the business. This was done as impartially as possible, but as the new issue was applied for 17 1/2 times over it was unavoidable to disappoint many. It took the Company's three best men six weeks to do the work, and even then many of the Chinese applicants complained that they had not had the number allotted to them.

That was not so indeed—though they were entitled to share in the shares, gave up their right to some extent. The basis on which the allotment was made was—first to customers, and then to those likely to be customers. They might, perhaps, from time to time profitably increase their capital further—they would certainly have to either do that or keep back part of their profits, so as to extend their business. A company could only do so much business on so much capital. They might borrow outside it was true, but so far they had not done so. He thought that the capital should be judiciously increased from time to time, as wanted for the establishment of new branches.

He stated, however, with the shareholders to see how that should be done—there were now some 500 of them, and as shares were always on the market anyone could come in at any time. As general manager he had considerable responsibility resting on him, and although he had practically a free hand, still in a matter like that he preferred to consult at least the principal shareholders. The first increase had been rapidly taken up, especially in Manila, where the Company's premises had had to be increased outside view of the great increase of business outside the pharmacy. There was no doubt that almost everywhere and had a recognised standing—and the increase of stock and fittings had been necessary. Many things hitherto sold almost privately now found a good market, and altogether the business was running that of Hongkong very closely, although the latter showed a very large increase last year over anything done formerly, and so far this year had increased 13 per cent, or so over that. (Hear, hear). They had had a good deal of trouble with pilferers. Some had been dealt with in the Police Court. They had done their best to stop it, and he believed that they were on the road to that end, but all they could do was to reduce it to a minimum. There was no doubt that in every business in the Colony there was considerable leakage through that, even in private firms—and he hoped that the Legislature would take the matter in hand, and deal severely with the receivers especially. For every case of the kind detected they might depend that a thousand—ten thousand perhaps—were undiscovered and unpunished. Therefore when a thief was discovered and punished to be severely punished.

He also had a good deal of trouble through the death of his Chinese manager. As was the custom, the place was given to one of his nearest relatives, but as he proved unequal to it another manager had to be found. He believed that the one selected—Mr. Chan Afook—was doing his best to reorganise the department, and undoubtedly he was one of the most able Chinese men of business in the Colony, so they might hope for even better results from that department in the future.

Mr. Wicking, in tendering the thanks of the shareholders for the exceptionally good report, expressed the opinion that any question as to raising new capital, or the formation of a reserve fund, should be left to the general manager. For his part he preferred the increase of the reserve.

The Chairman agreed that the profits should be restricted so as to give the branch establishments more capital to work on, and quoted the example of Manila in support.

Mr. Leach was of the same opinion, but asked what effect the increase of competition had had on the Company's business locally.

The Chairman replied that he had intentionally avoided that question until directly asked, but he might say it had had a beneficial effect. The beginning of the Company's outside local business was due to competition, when Messrs. Llewellyn and Co. of Shanghai (as old branch of Watson & Co.) started. That put the Company on their mettle, and they went north, and wherever they set up they found business. They had had businesses grow out of them, as it were, in opposition, and it had only required them to exertion to a certain extent to satisfy them, and wanted to take things easy. But when they got alarmed by competition they began to drive things a little faster than before. There had recently been keen competition here, and a considerable reduction in prices—as much as 25 and 30 per cent in some instances, but not on everything; for some things could not be under-sold, owing to the system the Company had of purchasing directly from the manufacturers, and thereby lay their strength. From one end of China to the other the Chinese could get things at the same price as in Hongkong. Legitimate competition—that which looked for a fair return on its capital—must do good to an old properly conducted business, by giving it an impetus. (Hear, hear).

Mr. Orazio then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Humphreys, and the proceedings terminated.

RIFLE SHOOTING MATCH.

A. & S. HIGHLANDERS v. H.M.S. "SWIFT."

A shooting match between the Sergeants of the Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders and a team from H.M.S. "Swift" took place at the Military Ranges, Kowloon, on the afternoon of the 8th inst.

A very close contest was expected, as the "Swift" were known to be good marksmen, having only been beaten once on the China Station, and they "Swift" having been the crack shooting ship in the Navy for the last two years. The conditions of the match were eight men a side, seven shots at two, four, and five hundred yards, one sighting shot at each and any position. These ranges were chosen by the Naval team, four hundred yards being an unusual distance in a Military match.

The weather was not very favourable for good shooting, as there was a stiff breeze blowing at the commencement, and although this dropped after a little while, matters only became worse with a heavy downpour of rain, which interfered considerably with the shooting at 400 yards. At the conclusion of the firing at the first range the Highlanders were a dozen points in the lead, this advantage they increased to 69 at 400 yards, and added another 31 at 500 yards, thus winning the match by 100 points.

The average of the Highlanders was 87.37, a very good one, especially considering the adverse conditions of the weather. Colour Sergeant Mack was the highest scorer on either side, with a total of 94 points; the lowest score on the winning side was 81.

The following are the total scores:—

HIGHLANDERS.				
	200 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Colour Sergt. Mack	11	14	17	42
Sergt. Thompson	10	13	16	39
Sergt. Scott	9	12	15	36
Sergt. Cochran	8	11	14	33
Sergt. Newell	7	10	13	30
Colour Sergt. Hutton	6	9	12	27
Totals	51	69	87	207

H.M.S. "SWIFT."

	200 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Mr. May	10	13	16	39
A. B. Durnford	9	12	15	36
P. O. White	8	11	14	33
A. B. Durnford	7	10	13	30
A. B. Durnford	6	9	12	27
Totals	50	65	82	197

The final shooting match for the Garrison Club took place at Kowloon on Saturday last, and resulted in a narrow majority of 7 points. Both teams were below their full strength, but the shooting all round was nevertheless very good, especially as owing to the late hour commencing, the targets were barely visible at the long range. The following are the scores:—

GARRISON SHOOTING CLUB.				
	200 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
C. S. M. O'Leary	11	14	17	42
C. S. M. O'Leary	10	13	16	39
S. B. M. O'Leary	9	12	15	36
S. B. M. O'Leary	8	11	14	33
S. B. M. O'Leary	7	10	13	30
S. B. M. O'Leary	6	9	12	27
Totals	51	69	87	207

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

	200 yards.	400 yards.	500 yards.	Total.
Mr. Collins	10	13	16	39
Powell	9	12	15	36
Bridgwood	8	11	14	33
Dalry	7	10	13	30
Moore	6	9	12	27
Hayward	5	8	11	24
Totals	55	73	91	219

OUR LOCAL ARCHITECTS AND THE SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT.

The subjoined correspondence speaks for itself:—

To H. E. The Acting Governor, the Hon. F. Fleming, C.M.G.

SIR,—We, the undersigned architects practising in this Colony, beg most respectfully to draw your Excellency's attention to the following extracts from the report of Mr. McCullum, the Sanitary Superintendent, which report has lately been published in the local papers.

Your Excellency will not doubt observe that the statements made by Mr. McCullum cast a very grave and with all respect we venture to say an uncalled-for, reflection upon the architects of the Colony. The extracts we more especially refer to are as follows:—

(A).—"The first case of architects is to complete their clients' houses as expeditiously as possible, and with a minimum of trouble to themselves."

(B).—"Owners, architects, and contractors naturally view any regulations which may cause additional trouble and expense with aversion; this is the key to most of the opposition to the Drainage by-laws, and it is very desirable it should be estimated at its proper value."

(C).—"When owners realize this, architects will soon perceive that for the sake of their own reputation, in other words their capital, good design and workmanship in the construction of house drains are really of the first importance to secure healthy habitations."

Adverting to the two first extracts (A & B) we beg to deny them in the strongest manner possible, and can only express our regret and surprise that Mr. McCullum should have gone out of his way to make such statements. We have never looked upon any regulations respecting drains and sanitation with "aversion"; on the contrary, for years past, especially during the time Mr. Price was the Surveyor-General, some of us, knowing from experience, the great difficulty we had in persuading some of our clients, Chinese especially, to adopt sanitary measures of any kind, were constantly urging upon the Surveyor-General the importance of introducing new and more effective Building and Sanitary regulations. At that time we were perfectly helpless, being as yet proper Sanitary measures upon our clients, but since the passing of the respective Ordinances we have done all that lies in our power to carry them out faithfully, and we feel sure that had Mr. McCullum known (which we venture to think he ought to have done) the great difficulties and opposition we have had to contend with in this Colony from contractors and others, he would not have written the wholesale condemnatory statements he has done. We admit that in certain cases there has been a little irritation between ourselves and the Sanitary authority, it has as a rule, however, been occasioned by that authority insisting upon us laying down smaller pipes and at a less gradient than we felt justified in doing, and also on other occasions, by asking us to do almost "impossibilities."

Mr. McCullum, when writing the above report must have forgotten that the architects, instead of opposing the Building and Public Health Ordinances, did all they could to promote them; some details we did certainly not agree to, others we thought were not sufficiently strong, but we also suggested new ones (to some of which we

attached great importance) and which were not even entertained.

We would also draw your Excellency's attention with confidence to the numerous large and important buildings created by us throughout the Colony before the passing of either "The Building Ordinance," or "The Public Health Ordinance." An examination of these buildings, we think, will prove that Mr. McCullum's reflections on our profession were made without any just cause.

We respectfully venture to ask that your Excellency would be pleased to request Mr. McCullum to either substantiate the above statements or withdraw the uncalled-for reflections he has cast upon our profession, for should these statements go forth uncontradicted they will considerably injure the status of the whole body of architects in the Colony.

While admitting that these new Ordinances have entailed a considerable amount of additional work upon us, we beg at the same time to assure your Excellency that, knowing as we do the great importance of these regulations upon the health of the inhabitants, we have conscientiously endeavoured on all occasions to see them carried out efficiently.

As Mr. McCullum's report was published in the local papers, we intend sending a copy of this letter also to the press.

We have the honour to be, Sir, Your obedient servants,
DANBY, LEIGH AND ORANGE,
PALMER AND TURNER.

To H.E. The Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. F. Fleming, C.M.G.

3, Beaufort Arcade,
7th May, 1890.

SIR,—I have the honour to address your Excellency upon a subject which, I believe, has been brought to your notice by other architects practising in this Colony, viz., the report, dated 1st March, last (recently published) to the Sanitary Board by the Sanitary Superintendent.

That report contains reflections on the actions and motives of building owners and architects, which I have reason to believe your Excellency will, upon consideration, deem of such a nature as to justify a protest being made by those concerned.

The second, third, and fourth paragraphs, as published in the press, contain such pointed references to the architects of the colony as to make it unnecessary to make extracts therefrom, and I venture to say that these remarks are as entirely uncalled for as they are unjust in their nature.

Without troubling your Excellency with a lengthy letter I would point out that the Sanitary Board, as held on the 17th September last, and the amendments to the subject of the Sanitary Ordinance No. 24 of 1887. Such a proceeding was, in my opinion, highly desirable, and for one I had the greatest readiness in giving my views, a copy of which I enclose, and by which it will be seen that all the amendments I suggested were in the directions of adopting more stringent regulations to define the system of drainage adopted.

It will be unnecessary for me to tell your Excellency that usually these Regulations are not adopted to instruct architects and owners in design matters, but to ensure a uniform system being adopted, and that it would clearly appear from the report, I now refer to, that the writer and his colleagues consider themselves commissioned to give instruction in sanitation to the public.

Generally I may say that the architects of Hongkong have no reason to offer any resistance to the sanitary measures defined by the Public Health Ordinance or the by-laws; but there is much dissatisfaction at the way these regulations are enforced and the attempt with which the good intentions of such as have dealings with this new Department are treated.

On account of the numerous duties of the Sanitary Superintendent, he has to delegate many of his duties to subordinates, who, from inexperience or other less excusable reasons, delay work in a somewhat vexatious manner.

As the observations contained in Mr. McCullum's report are calculated to destroy the good feeling that should exist between the architects and executive officers of the Sanitary Board, and are utterly unjustifiable, I think that the least that gentlemen should do is to prove or withdraw so much of this report as is now objected to.

From an extended experience I venture to say that the sanitary condition of this colony is far from being what it should be, and that the condemnation conveyed in the report, I now refer to, is not only untrue, but in fact of difficulties to be met with outside and inside the Sanitary Regulations, the architects of Hongkong have still some regard, as sanitarians, for the public health.

I propose giving the same publicity to this letter as has been obtained by the report objected to.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,
W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK, F.R.I.B.A.; F.S.I.

3, Beaufort Arcade,
5th November, 1889.
Hugh McCullum, Esq., Secretary to the Sanitary Board.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 254, transmitting to me a copy of the Drainage by-laws made by the Sanitary Board and inviting my views as to the amendments in the same, which I think might be made therein I have much pleasure in complying with the request, with an expression of regret that my reply should have been, though unavoidably, delayed so long.

I should in the first place point out that the Ordinance itself (No. 24 of 1889), contains several sections which should have been part of the by-laws, these sections (39 to 47, etc.) are substantially extracted from the Model by-laws promulgated by the local Government Board (sections 61 to 65). These sections contain most important instructions to the builder and house-owner, who frequently have no access to the Ordinance, and I would suggest that these be extracted and circulated with the by-laws. As these sections form part of the Ordinance I refrain from suggesting any amendments.

The by-laws as they now stand appear to me to provide for drainage on the "Separate" System, the principle of which, as I understand, is not yet accepted for this colony. I cannot offer much practical experience of both systems, but regard the absolute separation of sewage from surface water in the city of Victoria generally as a serious mistake, considering the physical features of a large portion of the drainage area and the facilities for disposing of its drainage. I am satisfied that certain portions of the city drainage, namely, the lower levels, should be treated separately, and for this the sections I refer to (45, 5, and 6), might properly be applied; but I presume that, without some experimental scheme, the Sanitary Board will recognize only the combined systems; now in use, so far as house drainage is concerned.

There appears to me, throughout the by-laws some confusion as to whom the owner has to satisfy; in some cases it appears to be the Board, in others the Sanitary Surveyor.

I have made detailed notes upon a copy of the by-laws, which I have the pleasure to submit for the consideration of the Board, as being more concise than stating the same here, and I venture to suggest that the Board should in some convenient place prepare models, with the proper materials, illustrating the application of each section of the Ordinance and the

bye-laws where practicable; this would, I am certain, insure compliance with the by-laws, and give much needed instruction in the construction of drains and sanitary appliances.

Section 64 of the Ordinance appears to me to prohibit absolutely the use of water closets, but framed stating the conditions under which such would be permitted, with a minimum of 10 gallons per head in winter and unlimited supply of water at other seasons. I think one of the most objectionable sanitary features of the colony might be disposed of, especially as a complete and economical water closet can be provided for less money than is now paid by each householder per annum under the present system. This would necessitate, of course, certain alterations in the main drainage of the city, but which the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) W. ST. JOHN H. HANCOCK.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER "BORNEO."

The Chinese-owned steamer "Borneo," after having done a thrilling and sensational voyage, being lost at sea and having just escaped, being lost altogether, returned into Singapore on the night of the 2nd inst. We have said that the "Borneo" returned, but it would be more correct to say what remains of the "Borneo," for one-half of the vessel is a veritable wreck, a mere shell, while as far as is known at present the rest is as sound as it was when the vessel set out on her voyage. The steamship "Borneo" is a locally owned vessel of 340 tons register, and 100 horse-power. She left Singapore for Bangkok, with a full general cargo, on Saturday morning, the 26th April, and a crew comprising the Captain, mate, three engineers, and other hand, being about thirty-five all told. Everything went well, and generally fine weather was experienced, until about half past 5 or twenty minutes to 6 o'clock on the evening of the following day, when as the officers were dining on the poop, the third engineer, who was on watch at the time, raised the alarm of "fire." Very little time was lost in discovering that the fire was in the fore hold (the "Borneo" has only two holds) amongst a lot of gunny bags and other inflammable stuffs. All hands were at once turned to; the force pump and donkey pump were got to work as fast as possible, and a large quantity of water was poured down on the burning mass. This went on for some time, and the people had the misfortune of seeing that the fire was rapidly gaining headway, and that the water which was being poured into the fore hold, there is a watertight bulkhead separating it from the engine room, and bulkhead there is also another watertight bulkhead dividing off the after hold. Well acquainted with this circumstance, the men worked away with a will, in order to save the ship, and seeing that it would be necessary to make for the shore in case of necessity, the captain turned the ship's head towards Redang, a small port up the coast at the entrance of the Gulf of Siam, which was then from 25 to 30 miles away. This manoeuvre, however, had to be cautiously carried out on account of the obvious need to prevent the fire from seizing the whole of the ship by encroaching abaft by way of the deck fittings. Therefore, it was necessary on one or two occasions to ease down the engines, and also to stop the ship altogether, but finally she reached Redang about twenty minutes to 6 o'clock on the same evening. Here she was met by a small boat, and immediately on casting the anchor, the vessel swung round head to the wind, and the flames were being driven abaft in a very dangerous manner. With all possible despatch the anchor was hove again and she was driven head up on to a reef. In the meantime the fire had gained such ground that the entire fore part of the ship had become one mass of flames. To look at the "Borneo" now speaks for itself; all the plates appear as if they had just come out of a red hot furnace; they are warped and twisted, and the heat is said to have melted the water, and the whole scene was almost enveloped in steamy mist.

The mast, with one yard, of course went, and the whole of the woodwork fell into the hold and gave fuel to the fire. As soon as they were on the reef all the passengers, about 40, chiefly Burmese, were landed, and the mate was sent away in a boat to Tringrua for assistance, and he returned sometime afterwards with a Chinese junk only to find that the fire had had nearly burnt itself out. The concussion of the falling mast served to bring the ship off the reef, and as soon as she floated in deep water, she was kept fast by means of a large lead anchor. The cable being found, the "Borneo" steamed away for Singapore keeping close to land, in case of accident, and she arrived here, last night, and anchored in the roads. She went alongside the New Harbour Wharf this morning to discharge the cargo in her after hold, before going into dry dock; before she can be made ready for sea again one half of the vessel must be chopped off and a new half substituted. At the time the fire was discovered twenty cases of acid on deck were immediately thrown overboard. The origin of the fire is not known at present.—"Straits Times."

BROKERS AND CLIENTS IN SINGAPORE.

The following is the scale by which certain Singapore brokers attempt to regulate their dealings:—

For shares above \$50 each share \$100, and below \$50 each share \$50, and below \$25 each share \$25, and below \$10 each share \$10, and below \$5 each share \$5, and below \$2 each share \$2, and below \$1 each share \$1, and below \$0.50 each share \$0.50, and below \$0.25 each share \$0.25, and below \$0.10 each share \$0.10, and below \$0.05 each share \$0.05, and below \$0.02 each share \$0.02, and below \$0.01 each share \$0.01, and below \$0.005 each share \$0.005, and below \$0.002 each share \$0.002, and below \$0.001 each share \$0.001, and below \$0.0005 each share \$0.0005, and below \$0.0002 each share \$0.0002, and below \$0.0001 each share \$0.0001, and below \$0.00005 each share \$0.00005, and below \$0.00002 each share \$0.00002, and below \$0.00001 each share \$0.00001, and below \$0.000005 each share \$0.000005, and below \$0.000002 each share \$0.000002, and below \$0.000001 each share \$0.000001, and below \$0.0000005 each share \$0.0000005, and below \$0.0000002 each share \$0.0000002, and below \$0.0000001 each share \$0.0000001, and below \$0.00000005 each share \$0.00000005, and below \$0.00000002 each share \$0.00000002, and below \$0.00000001 each share \$0.00000001, and below \$0.000000005 each share \$0.000000005, and below \$0.000000002 each share \$0.000000002, and below \$0.000000001 each share \$0.000000001, and below \$0.0000000005 each share \$0.0000000005, and below \$0.0000000002 each share \$0.0000000002, and below \$0.0000000001 each share \$0.0000000001, and below \$0.00000000005 each share \$0.00000000005, and below \$0.00000000002 each share \$0.00000000002, and below \$0.00000000001 each share \$0.00000000001, and below \$0.000000000005 each share \$0.000000000005, and below \$0.000000000002 each share \$0.000000000002, and below \$0.000000000001 each share \$0.000000000001, and below \$0.0000000000005 each share \$0.0000000000005, and below \$0.0000000000002 each share \$0.0000000000002, and below \$0.0000000000001 each share \$0.0000000000001, and below \$0.00000000000005 each share \$0.00000000000005, and below \$0.00000000000002 each share \$0.00000000000002, and below \$0.00000000000001 each share \$0.00000000000001, and below \$0.000000000000005 each share \$0.000000000000005, and below \$0.000000000000002 each share \$0.000000000000002, and below \$0.000000000000001 each share \$0.000000000000001, and below \$0.0000000000000005 each share \$0.0000000000000005, and below \$0.0000000000000002 each share \$0.0000000000000002, and below \$0.0000000000000001 each share \$0.0000000000000001, and below \$0.00000000000000005 each share \$0.00000000000000005, and below \$0.00000000000000002 each share \$0.00000000000000002, and below \$0.00000000000000001 each share \$0.00000000000000001, and below \$0.000000000000000005 each share \$0.000000000000000005, and below \$0.000000000000000002 each share \$0.000000000000000002, and below \$0.000000000000000001 each share \$0.000000000000000001, and below \$0.0000000000000000005 each share \$0.0000000000000000005, and below \$0.0000000000000000002 each share \$0.0000000000000000002, and below \$0.0000000000000000001 each share \$0.0000000000000000001, and below \$0.00000000000000000005 each share \$0.00000000000000000005, and below \$0.00000000000000000002 each share \$0.00000000000000000002, and below \$0.00000000000000000001 each share \$0.00000000000000000001, and below \$0.000000000000000000005 each share \$0.000000000000000000005, and below \$0.000000000000000000002 each share \$0.000000000000000000002, and below \$0.000000000000000000001 each share \$0.000000000000000000001, and below \$0.0000000000000000000005 each share \$0.0000000000000000000005, and below \$0.0000000000000000000002 each share \$0.0000000000000000000002, and below \$0.0000000000000000000001 each share \$0.0000000000000000000001, and below \$0.00000000000000000000005 each share \$0.00000000000000000000005, and below \$0.00000000000000000000002 each share \$0.00000000000000000000002, and below \$0.00000000000000000000001 each share \$0.00000000000000000000001, and below \$0.000000000000000000000005 each share \$0.000000000000000000000005, and below \$0.000000000000000000000002 each share \$0.000000000000000000000002, and below \$0.000000000000000000000001 each share \$0.000000000000000000000001, and below \$0.0000000000000000000000005 each share \$0.0000000000000000000000005, and below \$0.0000000000000000000000002 each share \$0.0000000000000000000000002, and below \$0.0000000000000000000000001 each share \$0.000000

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2538.

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

- 1.—THE BUSINESS OF THE ABOVE BANK will be conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on their premises in Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-DAYS, 10 to 2; SATURDAYS, 10 to 1; SUNDAYS, LESS THAN 1, OR MORE THAN 2, at one time will not be received. No Depositor may deposit more than \$2,500 in any one year.
- 2.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK, having \$100, or more, at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 3.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.
- 4.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 5.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 6.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his PASS-BOOK, are necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £2,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000.

LONDON:
Head Office, 40, Threadneedle Street.
West End Office, 25, Cockspur Street.
BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONIES ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS:
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 3 " 3 " " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
2 per Cent. per Annum on the Daily Balance.

GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR,
Manager.
HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL £7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND £4,600,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS £7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—J. S. MOSES, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
H. HOFFMANN, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
A. MCCONACHIE, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—T. JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS:—
For 12 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 3 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

GRIFFITH'S

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.
No. 2, Duddell Street,
(Between the New Oriental Bank, and
Mr. Lammert's Auction Rooms),
Entrance from Duddell Street or Ice House St.

MR. GRIFFITH'S Studio is open daily
from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. for producing
First-class PHOTOGRAPHIC PORTRAITS in all
the latest styles. Views of Hongkong and the
Coast Ports, with choice illustrations of Chinese
life and character, always ready.

Portraits enlarged to life size and painted
in Oils or Water Colours by First-class
Artists. Miniatures on Ivory, and all kinds of
reproductions.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890.

SIEN TING,
SURGEON-DENTIST,
No. 10, D'ARQUER STREET.
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation free.
Hongkong, 7th March, 1890.

Intimations.

MARINE HOTEL

HONGKONG.
THE Undersigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports, that he will
OPEN THE MARINE HOTEL, on or about the 1st May.
THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL is situated on the Praya, West, opposite the Old P. & O.
Wharf, and is newly built after the designs of the Largest European Hotels—the BEDROOMS,
BATH-ROOMS, &c., are commodious, well Ventilated and well Furnished, and are suitable for
Single or Married Persons. The DINING ROOM is large and looks on the Harbour.
The TABLE D'HOTE will be supplied with the best market can provide.
The BAR and BILLIARD ROOMS are on the Ground Floor, and will be fitted up in
superior style. ENGLISH and AMERICAN TABLES.
WINE and LIQUORS of the best qualities and Brands only will be supplied.
The Undersigned therefore begs the patronage of the Public, hoping to give every satisfaction.
JAS. EDWARDS, Proprietor.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1890.

W. BREWER.

INDIA RUBBER STAMPS.
W. BREWER can now execute at one day's notice INDIA RUBBER STAMPS of every
description and at very reasonable rates.

VISITING CARD PLATES.
These can now be executed in good style at two day's notice.
CRISTS, MONOGRAMS and DIES of any kind executed in good style, and stamping at
reasonable rates.

RUBBER STAMPS in Chinese Characters.
W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1890.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, and GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.
NEW GOODS.
Ladies' HABITS.
JACKETS.
ULSTERS.
New FELT HATS (latest styles).
WRAP SHELL HATS.
Single & Double TERA HATS.
BOOTS and SHOES.
Gent's DRESS SHIRTS.
UNDERCLOTHING.
TRAVELLING RUGS & MAUDS.
GLADSTONE BAGS.
PORTMANTEAUS, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd February, 1890.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
Hongkong and Shanghai.
Hongkong—13, Queen's Road.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just received their first deliveries of Lace and Coloured
Curtains and "Art" Muslins for Summer use, which they are offering at extraordinarily low prices.
Nottingham Lace Curtains one Thousand pairs to select from. From \$1 per pair.
A splendid selection of "Art" Muslins from 22 cents per yard. "Art Muslin Curtains,
Electric Cross Stained Curtains, Fringed Curtains, Filled Curtains, The "Portland" Curtain,
colored, The "Kensington" Curtain.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue. One hundred different patterns in stock. An inspection is
respectfully invited. All last year's patterns greatly reduced.
Also an entirely New Stock of Drapery and Household Linens, Tiffins and Tea Cloths,
Antimacassars, d'oyles, Sideboard Cloths, &c., &c., &c.
A new shipment of Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses in every size.
Every description of Household Furniture, Estimates and designs free.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1890.
Complete House Furnishers.

W. POWELL & CO.

EX S.S. "ROSETTA."
GENT'S PITH, STRAW, & FELT HATS.
NEW SCARFS & TIES.
SUMMER HOSIERY,
&c., &c., &c.
W. POWELL & CO.
Victoria Exchange,
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

POPULAR BOOKS BY MARK TWAIN.
A TRAMP ABROAD
Huckleberry Finn
The Prince and the Pauper.
Tom Sawyer
Mark Twain's Choice Works.
Roughing it
Life on the Mississippi
The Gilded Age
Artemus Works Complete Works.
The Decameron of Boccaccio.
The Works of Rabelais—illustrated by Doré.
Crackbrant's Comic Almanack.
Taine's English Literature.
Bret Harte's Complete Works.
Familiar Allusions, a handbook of miscellaneous
information.
Theodore Hook's Choice Works.
Chas. Lamb's Essays and Writings.
Macclise's Portrait gallery of illustrious Literary
Characters.
Dean Swift's Choice Works.
Wright's Caricature History of the Georges.
Sheridan's Complete Works.
Works of Edgar Allan Poe.
Tom Hood's Choice Works.

Geo. Fenwick & Co.,
LIMITED,
VICTORIA FOUNDRY, WANCHAI.

ENGINEERS, IRON and BRASS
FOUNDERS, GOVERNMENT & GENERAL
CONTRACTORS, &c.
Established 1880.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1890.

TOURISTS

ARE cordially invited to call and inspect our
choice collection of Japanese and Chinese
FINE ART CURIOS, which is unequalled in
Japan.
Every article guaranteed as represented. No
trouble to show goods. One price only.
DEAKIN BROS. & Co.,
26 Blind, Yokohama,
next door to
Fassari's Photographic Studio.

Masonic.

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF
HONGKONG,
No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW, the 16th
inst., at 8.30 for 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1890.

ZETLAND LODGE,
No. 525.

A NEMERGENCY MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS'
HALL, Zetland Street, TO-MORROW NEXT,
the 20th instant, at 5 for 6.30 P.M. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

Notices of Firms.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION.

MR. THOMAS JACKSON having arrived
from London has this day resumed the
Chief Management of the Bank.
By Order of the Court of Directors.
WADE GARDNER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong 13th May, 1890.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interest
and Responsibility of Mr. SHAKALY
FAZULALLY in the business for some time past
carried on by him in Copartnership with other
persons under the style of SHAKALY
FAZULALLY & Co., at 6 & 8, Peel Street, ceased
on the 1st April, 1890, and in future the business
will be carried on by the continuing Partners
under the style of HOSENALLY, FAZU-
LALLY & Co.
HOSENALLY, FAZULALLY & Co.,
Dated this 10th day of May, 1890.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF
CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS,
LIMITED.

MR. DE WESTLEY LAYTON has been
appointed SECRETARY of the Company's
Branch Office in Hongkong.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
WM. H. FORBES,
Chairman of Hongkong Committee.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, LIVERPOOL, AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"KAISOW"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods,
are being landed at their risk into the Godowns,
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, West Point, whence delivery
may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before
NOON, on the 19th instant, or they will not be
recognized.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined, on the 19th inst., at 4 P.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 19th
inst., will be subject to rent.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 10 a.m.,
TO-DAY, the 19th inst.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON.

THE Steamship

"OOPACK,"
Chas. H. Kemp, Commander, will be despatched
for the above Port, on SATURDAY, the 17th
inst., at DAYLIGHT.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

MOGUL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"AFGHAN,"
Captain, Golding, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at
NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND

PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHANGSHA,"

J. E. Williams, Commander, will be despatched
as above on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at DAY-
LIGHT.

The attention of Passengers is directed to the
Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer.
First Class Saloon and Cabin are situated for-
ward of the engine. Second Class Passengers
are Berthed in the "Poo." A Refrigerating
chamber ensures the supply of fresh provisions
during the entire voyage. A duly qualified
Surgeon is carried.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND
CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 17th instant,
at NOON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND
NAGASAKI.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA.)

THE Company's Steamship

"GENERAL WERDER,"

Captain M. Eichel, will leave for the above Ports,
on or about the 17th instant.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"NECKAR,"

Captain H. Sumner, will leave for the above
place about 24 hours after arrival with the out-
ward German Mail.

For further particulars, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA, VIA NAGASAKI
AND KOBE.

(PASSING THROUGH THE INLAND SEA.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"VERONA"

Captain C. F. Preston, R.N.R., will leave for the
above places, at DAYLIGHT, on SATURDAY,
the 17th inst.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1890.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,
via INLAND SEA.

THE Steamship

"PEMBROKESHIRE,"

Captain Dancaister, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 18th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,

AND BOMBAY, having connexion with
Company's Mail Steamer to ADEN, SUEZ,
PORT SAID, TRIESTE, VENICE, and
FLORENCE.

THE Company's Steamship

"THISBE,"

Captain E. Perini, will be despatched as above,
on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at DAYLIGHT,
taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, BLACK SEA, LEVANT,
and ADRIATIC PORTS.

Cargo will not be received on board after 3
P.M. prior to date of sailing.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1890.

STEAM TO STRAITS AND BOMBAY.

(Calling at Colombo if sufficient inducement
offers.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET"

will leave for the above places, on FRIDAY, the
23rd inst., at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW
ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"MENMUIR,"

Captain Craig, will be despatched for the
above Ports, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, at
4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3 1/2 L. I. L. British Ship

"PATAGONIA,"

Hibbert, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1890.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE 3 1/2 L. I. L. American Ship

"WILLIAM H. MACY,"

Amesbury, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 12th March, 1890.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3 1/2 L. I. L. British Ship

"JOSEPH H. SCAMMELL,"

Bolt, Master, will load here for the above Port,
and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1890.

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND
EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"OCEANIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Kobe and Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 22nd
May, at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to
address in full; and the same will be received at
the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day
previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....\$225.00

To San Francisco.....\$225.00

available for 6 months..... 393.75

To Liverpool..... 325.00

To London..... 320.00

To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking
at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1890.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 3rd June, at
1 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan,
the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—

To San Francisco.....\$225.00

To San Francisco.....\$225.00

available for 6 months..... 393.75

To Liverpool..... 325.00</

Intimations.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED, CHEMISTS.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS, WINE & SPIRIT IMPORTERS.

Selections from our Wine and Spirit List—
SCOTCH WHISKY,
The finest quality obtainable, guaranteed 7 years old.
Per bottle \$1, dozen \$10.

COGNAC,
Extra—A pure genuine grape spirit matured in wood.
Per bottle \$1.50, dozen \$16.

SHERRY,
Amontillado, a natural wine, old bottled, dry, delicate flavour.
Per bottle \$1.10, dozen \$12.

PORT,
Purple capsule. Tawny with age, fine bouquet.
Per bottle \$1.25, dozen \$14.

CLARET, ST. JULIEN,
An excellent Dinner Wine.
Per bottle \$0.75, dozen \$8.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Nos. 22 & 24, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong, 12th May, 1890.

WINES AND SPIRITS.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD. (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.) HONGKONG.

WE invite attention to the following old landed Brands, all of which are of excellent quality and good value for the money. The same being specially selected by our London House, and brought direct from the most noted Shippers, accompanied in wood and bottled by ourselves, thus enabling us to supply the best goods at moderate prices.

In ordering it is only necessary to state the name and quantity of Wine or Spirit wanted, and initial letter for quality desired. Orders through Local Post or by Telegram receive prompt attention.

PORTS. (For Invalids and general use.)

	Per Case.	Per Doz.
A. Alto Douro, good quality, Green Capsule.....	\$10	\$1.00
B. Vintage, Superior quality, Red Capsules.....	12	1.10
C. Fine Old Vintage, superior quality, Black Seal Capsule.....	14	1.25
D. Very Fine Old Vintage, extra superior, Violet Capsule (Old Bottled).....	18	1.50

SHERRIES.

A. Delicate Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Capsule.....	6	0.60
B. Superior Pale Dry, dinner wine, Green Seal Capsule.....	7.50	0.75
C. Manzanilla, Pale Natural Sherry, White Capsule.....	10	1.00
CC. Superior Old Dry, Pale Natural Sherry, Red Seal Capsule.....	10	1.00
D. Very Superior Old Pale Dry, choice old Wine, White Seal Capsule.....		
E. Extra Superior Old Pale Dry, very fine quality, Black Seal Capsule (Old Bottled).....	14	1.52

CLARETS.

A. Superior Breakfast Claret, Red Capsule.....	\$4	\$4.50
B. St. Estephe, Red Capsule.....	4.50	5.00
C. St. Julien.....	7	7.50
D. La Rose.....	11	12.00

BRANDY.

A. Hennessy's Old Pale, Red Capsule.....	\$12	\$1.10
B. Superior Old Cognac, Red Capsule.....	14	1.25
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac, Red Capsule.....	18	1.50
D. Hennessy's Finest Very Old Liqueur Cognac, 1872 Vintage, Red Capsule.....	24	2.00

SCOTCH WHISKY.

A. Thorne's Blend, White Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. Watson's Glenorchy Mellow Blend, Blue Capsule with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
C. Watson's Aboulin-Glenlivet, Red Capsule, with Name and Trade Mark.....	8	0.75
D. Watson's H K D Blend of the Finest Scotch Malt Whiskies, Violet Capsule.....	10	1.00
E. Watson's Very Old Liqueur Scotch Whisky, Gold Capsule.....	12	1.10

IRISH WHISKY.

A. John Jameson's Old, Green Capsule.....	8	0.75
B. John Jameson's Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	10	1.00
C. John Jameson's Very Fine Old, Green Capsule.....	12	1.10
D. GENUINE BOURBON WHISKY, fine old, Red Capsule, with Name.....	10	1.00

GIN.

A. Fine Old Tom, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
B. Fine Unsweetened, White Capsule.....	4.50	0.40
C. Fine A. V. H. Geneva.....	5.25	0.50

RUM.

Finest Old Jamaica, Violet Capsule.....	12	1.00
Good Lowland Island.....	\$1.50 per Gallon.	

LIQUEURS.

Benedictine.....	Maraschino
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Chartreuse.....	Dr. Slegert's Angostura
	Blitters, &c.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890.

WE have frequently directed public attention in these columns to the iniquitous system in vogue in this colony of allowing Government officials to hold a multiplicity of remunerative appointments. A few years ago, when Sir George Bowen and Mr. Administrator Marsh were the puppet rulers of Hongkong, we had special occasion more than once to ventilate this policy of wholesale jobbery which a heavily taxed community had to tamely submit to, and to warn those concerned that a day of reckoning was sure to come. The

Post BAH of the Hongkong Government service, then as now, was Mr. ALFRED LISTER, who in addition to filling the posts of Postmaster General, Collector of Stamp Revenue, and Auditor General, was also Member of the Legislative Council, Justice of the Peace, Trustee, Hon. Treasurer, and Secretary of St. John's Cathedral, and Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Hongkong Public School, and further had the credit of being Editor and proof-reader of the *Government Gazette*, as well as chief *Fidus Achates* to the hypocritical fossils who in turn held sway at Government House. The ubiquitous Postmaster even admitted the soft impeachment that he had a hand in drafting many of the bills submitted to our local legislature. Now, although we never could quite recognise Mr. LISTER's claims to be niched as a modern, Admirable Crichton, we were quite willing to concede that he was a hard-working, industrious and painstaking officer, whose lengthy experience in the Post Office made him a very useful public servant in his own department; but we certainly did object, and that very strongly, to any civil servant nominally filling a number of positions, some of them sinecures no doubt, and drawing extra salaries either for doing nothing or neglecting the work of one department in order to be able to attend to that of another. The duties of Postmaster General in a busy commercial colony like Hongkong, we argued, were quite sufficient to occupy the whole time and attention of any man, or where was the necessity of having a Deputy? The duties of Colonial Treasurer, Auditor General, and Collector of Stamp Revenue could only be attended to at the expense of the community; postal duties were neglected in order to allow Mr. LISTER to fulfil his other multifarious obligations and to increase his legitimate income as Postmaster General.

The result of this rotten system is now seen in the scandalous case of the Portuguese clerk BARRADAS, a *protégé* of Mr. LISTER, who was in charge of the Money Order department. On the 22nd of March, BARRADAS was absent from his duties without leave, but his absence would appear to have excited no suspicion in the minds of the Postmaster and his Deputy that there was anything amiss. The *Government Gazette* of April 12th, exactly three weeks after BARRADAS had disappeared, contained the following official notification:—

"It is hereby notified that Mr. Zolindo Maria BARRADAS, Superintendent of the Money Order Office, having absented himself from the colony without leave since the 22nd day of March, 1890, His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has declared, in accordance with the Colonial Regulations, that his office be considered as vacated from that date."

Even up to this date the fatuous Postal authorities were ignorant, or pretended ignorance, of anything wrong with the accounts of the Money Order Office, and it was actually not until the end of last week that the truth leaked out that BARRADAS had embezzled from the Hongkong Post Office a sum variously estimated at from forty-five to sixty thousand dollars. Comment on this disgraceful state of affairs in a department of the Public Service of the Colony would at present be out of place, so we reserve our arraignment of the officials responsible until the whole of the facts of the case have been made public property.

What became of BARRADAS? how did he manage to leave the colony? where is he now? are questions one hears on every side. Full information on all these points was available to the police authorities so long ago as the 25th April, but up to that time it seems that Mr. Postmaster LISTER was not even aware that a gigantic robbery had taken place. The honorable gentleman had probably too many irons in the fire to be able to spare time to look after such a paltry trifle as some fifty thousand dollars of public money, even although the sole responsibility for its safety rested on his shoulders. We shall await with considerable impatience for the Postmaster's explanation of this extraordinary method of conducting business, and only hope that it will prove satisfactory to the Colonial Treasurer and the Auditor General, who are also to some extent responsible for what has occurred.

Of course BARRADAS, on leaving this colony, made a bee-line for Macao, and for over a fortnight he apparently had a rollicking time in that ancient and malodorous city. On April 8th he returned to Hongkong by the steamer *Kiutiang*, and the following morning, without let or hindrance on the part of the authorities, he proceeded to Amoy by the Douglas Co.'s steamer *Thalys*, assuming the name of Da Luz and accompanied by a Mr. PINNA. On arriving at Amoy they took up their abode at the hotel there, and very carefully avoided associating with any of the Portuguese residents of that port. After a short stay Mr. PINNA returned to Hongkong, but Mr. Da Luz took flight

elsewhere under his own name—BARRADAS. And that is the history of this interesting little episode up to the present date.

Our reason for not publicly stating where the fugitive went to from Amoy will be easily understood; after nearly seven weeks' delay the police have at last received instructions to run BARRADAS to earth, and as they are on the right track, too much publicity might possibly obstruct their efforts by putting him on his guard. But what we are at present most anxious to learn is, by what extraordinary method or combination of circumstances it was at all possible for BARRADAS to make away with such a large amount of money with impunity and without detection! Where the money went to, or at least a large portion of it, we are already well aware. BARRADAS, accompanied by a woman, fair-haired and good-looking, was a constant visitor at the low gambling hells in Kowloon city, where the police can easily obtain a lot of information regarding him if they so desire. And there is only one thing more we should like some information about before leaving the elucidation of this sensational mystery to the Supreme Court and a Government Commission, and that is—the identity of the official in the Post Office who, when BARRADAS was *perdu* in Macao, strongly urged him to leave his temporary haven of rest for parts unknown?

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Mercury* left Colombo on the 29th ult. for Hongkong, via Singapore.

LAWYER (explaining to client)—Well now, my dear sir, to tell the truth—Client (bouncing up and clearing out)—You are no lawyer. Good morning.

THE best time to be fitted for shoes, says a trade journal, is the latter part of the day. The feet are then at their maximum of size and sensibility.

INTERVIEWING has been got down to a science by a Parisian, who advertises that he will furnish for the provincial press interviews with distinguished men, two a week, for \$15 per month.

GERMANY is the only civilized country in the world where execution is still beheaded with an axe or sword. Just before Christmas two men were executed by decapitation with a broad-axe.

VISITOR (in court-room)—"What dastardly crime was committed by the prisoner who was just convicted?" "He stole a ride on a rail-road." "And the man who got free?" "He stole the rail-road."

"A FEW well-wishers in the Imperial Maritime Customs of Canton, and one or two Hongkong ex-politicians have forwarded \$35 for the 'old Mann' fund, which we have much pleasure in acknowledging."

A CONCERN at Newburgh, N.Y., is working night and day, turning out ice machines, by which it is claimed ice can be made for \$1.50 per ton. The machine-made ice has this advantage, that it is perfectly pure.

POLICEMEN are so scarce in Paris that an outcry is being raised for another 1,000 *gardiens de la paix*. Twenty years ago there were 6,800 police to protect 1,800,000 inhabitants; now there are only 6,177 for 2,300,000 persons.

ALL France laughed over the following announcement that lately appeared in one of the journals: "Mr. Ernst Zola, inventor of the spring handcuffs, notifies his customers that he has nothing in common with his namesake, Emil Zola, writer."

MESSRS. Adamson, Bell & Co., agents for the Canadian-Pacific Line, inform us that the steamship *Batavia* left Vancouver for Japan and this port, last Monday afternoon. The ship, ex *Batavia* was delivered in New York on the 12th inst.

THE *London Times* concludes its obituary notice of the late Baron DOWSE in this equivocal manner:—"A great Irishman has passed away. God grant that many as great, and who as wisely shall leave their country, may follow him." Good old Granny!

"BROKE our marriage," complained the wife; "you assured me that my pathway through life should be strewn with roses, whereas I spend my evenings mending stockings." "Well, darling, you know you couldn't walk on roses barefooted, on account of the thorns."

DADDY knew 'all about it. "Papa," asked Johnny, "where do politicians come from?" "Well, my son," replied the father, with the confidence of positive information from reliable sources, "they come all the way from \$10 to \$10,000, according to the pull they have."

AT one of the vice-regal balls at Dublin a young "detachment" came up to where a young lady was sitting, and asked her, in her mother's hearing, whether he might have the pleasure of a dance. But before the young lady could reply her fond parent hastily broke in: "Dad, you see, that's her! She's kapin' herself cool for the Earl of Clanrilly!"

THE Band of the A. & S. Highlanders will play the following programme on the Barrack Square, to-morrow evening, commencing at 7.30 o'clock:—
March "Forward".....Doppler.
Lancers "The March".....Buckland.
Valse "The Waltz".....Buckland.
Polka "The Polka".....Buckland.
Quadrille "The Quadrille".....Buckland.

STATISTICS show that in London the church attendance is one in ten, in Liverpool one in nine, in one in six in Melbourne, and one in four in Adelaide. In Hongkong we score about one in a hundred. We say *about* advisedly, because those whose duty it should be to keep the "run" of things clerical in our colony, appear to devote their time to matters more profitable. But that is only right, of course, seeing that we are all out here to make our pile and then "clear."

As will be seen from an advertisement in another column the "Military Mummies" will give their last dramatic entertainment for the season in the Theatre Royal, City Hall, on Saturday next, the 17th inst., when will be produced H. J. Byron's farcical comedy "Uncle" and the popular farce "Chattering." The proceeds of the performance, which is under the patronage of His Excellency the Administrator and Major-General Bevan Edwards, will be devoted to the funds of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute. Tickets may be obtained at Kelly and Walsh, Limited.

THE Committee of the Diocesan Home and Orphanage have received \$8,21 for the Building Fund from Mr. R. Lyall, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Chinese Society, being the proceeds of the offertory at St. John's Cathedral at the last performance of the cantata "Rubin."

IT gives us pain to read that the Rev. Editor Fitchett, of the *Melbourne Daily Telegraph*, is straying from grace. In a late issue of that immoderate journal he actually pictured the slightly-clothed upper halves of the Sisters Von Tassell (formerly known as De Freitas)—who, by the way, threaten to pay a visit to China before long in conjunction with a highly apocryphal account of their professional career. In a future issue he may—for such is the degeneracy of human nature—probably give the even more lightly-clothed lower portions of these ladies. Nothing is better calculated to "fitch" the godly than a little wordly relaxation of that character.

PASSING AWAY! What? Almost everything. Consider for a moment about the languages of the ancients, Greek and Latin. They are gone—dead. The languages of India are ceasing. The dialects of Wales, Ireland and Scotland are dying before our eyes. The wisdom of the ancients, where is it? It is wholly gone. A school-boy to-day knows more than Sir Isaac Newton knew. His knowledge has vanished. You can buy old editions of great encyclopedias for a few cents, because their knowledge is *passé*. See the use of steam! Just bear in mind how electricity has superseded the latter, and swept a hundred old inventions into oblivion. One of the greatest living authorities, Sir William Thompson, said the other day, "The steam engine is passing away by reason of the advancement of electricity." Surely, everything is passing away? But will gas pass away before the advancement of electricity in Hongkong? Who can say? That it will give *mehr* light, as a northern contemporary puts it, in the face of opposition we have no doubt whatever, and we very badly want it both cheaper and better.

LEO XIII is the 253rd Pope, a fact seldom thought of when the Pontiff's name is mentioned. Of the total 253 successors of St. Peter, 15 have been Frenchmen, 13 have been Greeks, 8 have been Syrians, 6 have claimed Germany as their birthplace, 5 have hailed from Spain, 2 were from Africa, 2 from Savoy, which was also the number sent by England, Sweden, Dalmatia, Holland, Portugal and Crete. Italy saps the climax with a total of 94, all since 1523 had been selected from among the Italian Cardinals. Eight of the number did not live a month after succession; 40 lived less than a year, and 22 more died when they had been less than two years on the pontifical throne; 54 between four and five years; 57 when they had reigned less than ten years; 51 before they had finished their fifteenth year, and 18 died after reigning between fifteen and twenty years. Only 9 reigned over twenty years after their elevation to the "Chair of St. Peter." Plus IX, who died during the early part of 1778, reigned longer than any of his predecessors, his pontifical life extending over a period of thirty-one years.

A FEW famous giants, historical and otherwise:—The Greek Orestes was 114 feet; Galabro, an Arabian, was 10 feet; Farnum, the Scotchman, was 114; The Emperor Maximian was 84 feet; Evars, who lived in King Charles 1's time, was 74 feet high, and Colonel Orr, who died some seven years ago, was 7 feet 4 inches in height and weighed 520 pounds. Walter Parsons, the famous porter King Charles 1 of England, was 7 feet 4 inches in height. The Chinese giant, Chang Woo Gow is 8 feet 2 inches high. Daniel Lambert, the largest man known to history, measured 9 feet 4 inches around the body, 8 feet 1 inch around the legs, and weighed 739 pounds. There appeared in England a few years ago an Austrian named Winkelmeyer, whose height was 8 feet 9 inches. Captain Martin Van Buren-Bates of Kentucky, weighs 466 pounds, and his height is 7 feet 11 inches. He wears a 26 inch collar and a No. 15 boot. Miles Darden was born in North Carolina in 1797, and died in Tennessee on Jan. 23, 1857. He was 7 feet 2 inches in height and at the time of his death his weight was upward of 1,000 pounds.

Now for the famous dwarfs:—Admiral Dot's height was a trifle over two feet; General Mite weighs sixteen pounds and is twenty-four inches high; Minnie Osborn at thirty years of age was but twenty-two inches high; Dollie Dutton weighed at her birth two and one-half pounds, at her death twelve pounds; Sato Yuiuchi is said to be over fifty years of age and only one foot three inches high; Mrs. Louisa Shepard at the time of her death was 3 inches high and weighed 399 pounds. The remarkable Chinese dwarf Chien is now fifty years old, while his height is just 25 inches; John de Estrix of Mechlin, who lived in 1592, at thirty-five years of age had a long beard and was but 3 feet in height; Jeffrey Hudson was only 18 inches in height when he made his first appearance before the King of England, served up, it is said, in a cold pie.

THERE is a form of wakefulness which is a somewhat frequent experience with persons engaged in active work, especially of the brain. A man who has been busily engaged during the day in his usual vocation, retires, let us say, at about 10 or 11 o'clock, feeling quite sleepy. After a period of slumber, perhaps two or three hours, he finds himself wide awake at about 2 o'clock in the morning. There is nothing particularly burdensome on his mind; no mental anxieties perplex, no physical pains disturb him. His only annoyance is the consciousness that a hard day's work is before him and that he is busy brain to be at rest. After tossing about for an hour or more in vain attempts to court sleep, he drops off toward morning into disturbed and broken slumber, and rises at the usual hour with a sense of having been defrauded by Nature of one of his rights. So long as this is a rare or occasional experience it need not attract attention. When, however, it becomes habitual, when sleep is regularly broken by periods of wakefulness more or less prolonged, and especially when these periods come to be accompanied by anxiety and worrying, the symptom is more grave. It may be taken as a sign of impairment of the nervous system if allowed to continue. What may be done by the person himself, on awakening during the night, in order again to induce sleep? The expedients at our disposal, it must be admitted, are exceedingly variable in their efficacy, but most of them are worth trying. A sense of drowsiness is sometimes easily induced by getting up at a standing by the bedside until one feels almost chilly and the bed is cold. Another expedient is to wash the head, neck and upper part of the body in cold water, a lower temperature of the skin inducing probably a more active circulation of the blood to the surface and away from the nervous centres. A bit of dry bread thoroughly moistened and eaten at this time will act almost like a charm in some cases by drawing blood from brain to stomach and thus securing sleep. Anything which serves to distract attention from one's self and surroundings may occasionally avail—such as saying the alphabet, counting one's respirations, repeating the multiplication table and a multitude of similar expedients. An ancient monkish recipe for wakefulness was to "count your heads." It is good advice yet. There are no better aids to repose than a good conscience and a mild state of peace.

A BOAT race in six-oared gigs, for a stake of \$500, will take place on June 2nd between crews from H.M.S. *Mutine* and the Royal Engineers. The distance will be one mile, and the course from Kellett's Island to the *Albatross*. A close and interesting race is confidently anticipated.

WHEN Joaquin Miller, "the poet of the Sierras," was a boy he was employed as cook for two miners on the Sacramento River, California. The mine "pettered out," and the three started off for the nearest settlement. One of the miners went to a restaurant and asked if security would be taken for three square feeds, as he had no money. "Where's your security?" asked the proprietor. "Out in the road, there," answered the miner, pointing to Joaquin. The poet was duly pawed and calked, given a pair of which the miners left. Three weeks later they returned and "redeemed" Joaquin, and took him to Frisco, where he soon made a name for himself.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANK CLERK.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. John Moffat, sub-accountant of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, applied at the Magistracy for a warrant for the arrest of a Portuguese clerk named A. M. P. Silva, on a charge of embezzlement. The charge was that Silva had been placed in the hands of Detective Melver, who went down to the Bank and arrested Silva at about half-past six o'clock in the evening. The accused, who was at his desk, seemed rather astonished, but walked up to the Central Station quite composedly. Silva is quite a young man and of most respectable family, his father having for many years held an important position in the Government Audit Office of this colony. It is currently stated that prisoner's father offered to pay the Bank the amount of the alleged defalcations, but Mr. T. Jack, the chief manager, acting under instructions from the Court of Directors, was unable to entertain the proposition.

Silva was brought before Mr. E. Robinson at the Police Court this morning at about half-past eleven o'clock, and seemed to feel his position but little when entering the dock.

The Court-room was crowded to excess, the Portuguese element predominating.

Mr. A. B. Johnson, Crown Solicitor, prosecuted, and Mr. D. E. Caldwell appeared for the defence.

Mr. Johnson in opening the case said that prisoner was a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and was charged with the larceny of \$21,296.15 on the 31st of August, 1889, and \$23,484.77 on the 26th of September, 1889. The prisoner was arrested only last night so that it was impossible to produce full evidence at once; all he would do at present would be to lay before his Worship formal evidence and ask for a remand.

Robert Thomas Wright stated he was a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and last August and September he was in charge of the Bill department. The prisoner was under him. The two documents handed to him by Mr. Johnson purported to be an entry for bills purchased by the Bank, and indicating that certain bills were registered in a bill book kept especially for the purpose. The amount of \$23,484.77, debited on the note, was in prisoner's hand-writing. Bills for the amount stated were not purchased on the date entered, namely, the 26th of September 1889. It was a false voucher. The second document was a voucher by which the prisoner credited his own account with the amount of \$23,484.77 on the 26th of last September. It was also in prisoner's hand-writing. The three items entered on the document were, as far as he knew, fictitious; but he had not yet made special search in connection with the affair. The sums mentioned were placed to prisoner's credit. Cheques had been drawn against the credit thus obtained. The total amount was passed to prisoner's credit in the books of the Bank. Prisoner had drawn cheques against these amounts. The defendant's full name was A. M. P. Silva.

Cross-examined by Mr. Caldwell:—The document shows bills collected which had not been actually purchased. It was not the prisoner's duty to purchase bills. His duty was to enter bills in a register as they came in. Prisoner was sole keeper of the register of bills. He had to make a corresponding entry on a special form, such as was now exhibited in court. The bills came to witness, and he then handed them over to the prisoner, whose desk was exactly opposite his. He would know before the prisoner about such bills, because they came to him in an envelope. He always passed the bills over to the prisoner to have them entered up in the register. After the form was filled up it came to him, together with a credit for a corresponding amount in favour of the firm sending in the bill. He (witness) initialed all such forms, as in duty bound, and performed that duty every day. The exhibit was not given. He did not check the bill in every day, as a matter of fact he did it every week after the departure of each mail. As a rule the bills are not directly compared with the register. The forms were filed. When initialed by him they were put in a box when the day's work was over. He did not know who was in charge of this box. The man whose special duty it was to write up the day-book receives the forms at the end of the day. In August and September a Mr. J. M. P. Remedios was in charge of the day-book. As far as he is entered up, the clerk hands them loose to an officer who takes them, then together with the whole bundle, circulates through the various departments in the course of business. Ultimately the bundle of vouchers would be deposited in the Chief Manager's office. The keeper of the day-book should see that all vouchers are initialed. He had looked in the day-book to see if the amount was entered and he found that it was, although not initialed. He found the forms exhibited in a bundle of similar forms of the 26th of September, 1889, which the officer boy brought to him at his request. By the number of the bills he found that they referred to Messrs. Russell & Co.; therefore he had interviewed that firm with the result that they stated no such bills were purchased on that date. From it he inferred that the document was fraudulent. By the other document the prisoner claimed of the Bank \$23,484.77 on the 26th September 1889. He then had an account with the Bank. It was quite in order that forms should be filled up as per exhibit. He would not say that any clerk in the Bank could get a large credit by filling up such a form. The defendant's case was not an original case. He had been six years in the service of the Bank and was trusted. He had money in the Bank, and his relations were known to be wealthy. Therefore no exceptional care was taken in his case. Ordinary care was, however, taken. The first item on the credit slip was a cheque by Lopes for \$22,500; the second purported to be dividend warrants of the Douglas Co. for \$900; and the third entry was his own cheque for \$4.77. The witness had not gone into the matter to find out whether or not the cheques and dividend warrants had any real existence. The prisoner got credit for \$23,484.77 simply by writing on the two forms (slips) exhibited and putting them into a box. In the case of outsiders it must be

ascertained that every document mentioned on the slips are actually in the Bank's possession. The form produced was a credit slip. The cashier would collect the amounts of cheques and dividend warrants. In August, 1889, Mr. W. H. Wallace was the cashier. It would be taken for granted that what the prisoner entered on a credit slip was correct.

At this juncture Mr. Johnson applied for an adjournment, which his Worship granted until a quarter past two to-morrow afternoon.

KOREA'S NEW ADVISER.

General Charles Le Gendre, an American citizen, for many years a resident in Japan and an officer in the Japanese army that invaded Formosa in 1874, has lately been appointed by the King of Korea to supersede Judge O. N. Denny as Vice-President of the Korean Home Office. This distinguished officer lately honoured Hongkong with his presence. He came down here from Tokio in the steamship *City of Peking*, put up at the Hongkong Hotel and returned to Korea via Yokohama and Tokio last Saturday. Feeling assured that there must be "something in the wind" our representative obtained an interview with the General after some difficulty, which may be summarised as follows:—

"Where ignorance (real or assumed) is bliss 'tis folly to be wise," as we found out when interviewing Korea's new Minister a few days ago. General Le Gendre tried to make us believe that he knew nothing about Korea affairs. He admitted that the King had appointed him Vice-President of the Home Office while in Seoul (the capital) lately, but his stay there was so brief as to preclude the acquisition of any authentic information respecting either the domestic or foreign affairs which are such a puzzle to those who vainly endeavour to unravel the knotted threads of chaos and intrigue in the unhappy peninsula kingdom. He was aware that a Korean prince was living in Hongkong, but as to the name of his Highness or the locality of his habitation, for the very life of him he couldn't speak with any approach to accuracy. (We, however, happen to know positively that General Le Gendre called on said Prince as soon as he arrived here and vainly endeavoured to persuade His Highness to return to Korea with him via Tokio.—Ed.)

Questioned as to whether or not he thought China objected to his appointment in Korea and the probable attitude of the Treaty Powers, he said he thought the Powers, immediately concerned were in no way surprised at his appointment. As to China, he failed to see that the matter was worthy of her close attention. The political refugee, Kim O. Kiun, who, since his escape from Korea, perpetrated in the capital of Korea in the winter of 1884, has been living in Japan under the special protection of the Mikado's government was a *persona incognita* as far as the General was concerned; he had heard of such a person, but really could not say where he was now, nor what he was doing. He might by this time be a Japanese subject, and on the other hand, he might not be one. The gallant General admitted the value of the public press, but regretted that his very superficial knowledge of Far Eastern affairs, precluded the expression of any sound opinion about outrages.

General Le Gendre stated that his journey south was for the benefit of his health, and we sincerely hope that he may recover not only his health but the free use of his tongue before again reaching the shores of the Land of Morning Calm. It is generally believed that "diplomacy is the art of lying neatly," but this gentleman seems bent on following out a track in the political arena peculiar to himself. He threw away some splendid chances during the interview, of putting a nice coloring on some of the matters discussed; but the art of plausible exaggeration is a special gift which the new Korean Adviser is evidently doing his utmost to fall back on playing the game of ignorance, real or assumed. It is difficult to understand the *raison d'être* of the appointment of this elderly gentleman to his present position, his qualifications, so far as they are known, in no way fitting him as councillor on foreign affairs to the Government of Korea. It has been suggested that General Le Gendre is the nominee of the Tokio Foreign Office, and although that explanation of the mystery has been denied, we are inclined to believe in its substantial accuracy. However, be that as it may, we know that Russia, America, Japan and Korea are not persons, and we fall back on playing the game of ignorance, real or assumed. It is difficult to understand the *raison d'être* of the appointment of this elderly gentleman to his present position, his qualifications, so far as they are known, in no way fitting him as councillor on foreign affairs to the Government of Korea. It has been suggested that General Le Gendre is the nominee of the Tokio Foreign Office, and although that explanation of the mystery has been denied, we are inclined to believe in its substantial accuracy. However, be that as it may, we know that Russia, America, Japan and Korea are not persons, and we fall back on playing the game of ignorance, real or assumed. It is difficult to understand the *raison d'être* of the appointment of this elderly gentleman to his present position, his qualifications, so far as they are known, in no way fitting him as councillor on foreign affairs to the Government of Korea. It has been suggested that General Le Gendre is the nominee of the Tokio Foreign Office, and although that explanation of the mystery has been denied, we are inclined to believe in its substantial accuracy. However, be that as it may, we know that Russia, America, Japan and Korea are not persons, and we fall back on playing the game of ignorance, real or assumed. It is difficult to understand the *raison d'être* of the appointment of this elderly gentleman to his present position, his qualifications, so far as they are known, in no way fitting him as councillor on foreign affairs to the Government of Korea. It has been suggested that General Le Gendre is the nominee of the Tokio Foreign Office, and although that explanation of the mystery has been denied, we are inclined to believe in its substantial accuracy. However, be that as it may, we know that Russia, America, Japan and Korea are not persons

them were thrown into the river, all of whom, with but few exceptions, were drowned. One of the stone rails of the bridge also gave way, caused by the pressure of the crowd, and fifteen men were precipitated into the river and drowned. Some sixteen corpses were fished out and a lot more are said to be stuck in the stone foundations of the Bridge. The numerous Mandarins who witnessed the review were not only delighted, but quite proud of the manoeuvres of their "braves," especially the attack upon the enemy's junks, when some twenty of the "braves," armed with life buoys, jumped into the river and swam to the enemy's junks and pretended to set fire to them. This part of the programme afforded much amusement to the vast crowds of spectators.—*Echo.*

"JAPANESE AS SHE IS SPOKE"

(BY THE SINOLOGUE.)

We have received letters from several correspondents inviting us to a discussion as to the accuracy of some of our definitions, and questioning our right to pose as an authority on the Japanese language. When these gentlemen cease marking their communications "private," and refrain from subscribing their real names, we shall be able to deal with them in these columns. Our natural delicacy of feeling forbids our doing so now. We should be addressed, with proper respect, as the *Sinologue*, care of *Herald Office*. *Hei!*

Mo yoroshi—Nuff sed. "Qui(ye) shuffishen." *Samui hi*—"Tis a cold day." *Damare*—"Whist! ye devil!" *Yakamashi*—"Halt dat Maul." *Iya da yo, iketani yo*—"Now, Rory be alsy, don't take no more."

Hana—"A flower," also means "note." *Umi*—"plum," Ex. *Ume no hana*—"plum-coloured nose."

Umi—"A girl's name (a 'plum' of a girl)." *Umi* also means type-setting. Ex. *Umi-chigai*—"a printer's error."

Bara—"A rose. Ex. *Natsu no shikan shima no bara*—"Tis the last rose of summer."

Cho—"a butterfly." Ex. *O Cho san*—"a butterfly of a girl."

Mitsu—"honey." Ex. *O Mitsu san*—"a sweet girl."

Taki—"bamboo." Ex. *O Taki san*—"a bamboo-zing girl."

Amah—"A Japanese or Chinese governess who teaches the children of foreigners what they should not know."

Geisha—"A professional beauty, a society belle, a leader of fashion, a ballet girl, a music-hall star; a teacher of deportment and calisthenics, a professor of the art of conversation, lullaby and persiflage."

Yakusha—"A Geisha of the male sex who is supported by the female Geisha."

Doko Maru—"None of your business," but when addressed to a lady means "where art thou going to, my pretty maid?"

Dai Nihon—"Great Japan." (Great Scott!). *Dainyo*—"A feudal prince (obsolete)."

Yuma—"The modern word for Daimyo." *Saru*—"Our common ancestor."

Oyasumi nasai—"Oh! give us a rest. When playing billiards this phrase means 'boy, give me the rest!'"

Yokohama—"The capital of Japan. (Contains all the 'capital' of the country)."

Tokyo—"A suburb to Yokohama." *Kobe, Nagasaki, Hakodate*—"Branches of Yokohama."

Hakodate—"also a mission station." *Osaka*—"A suburb of Kyoto."

Kencho, Saitomsho, Zeikan—"Imposing buildings." *Shiranai*—"Agnoistic."

Ma-jitsu—"Christianity. (*Jitsu*=truth, *Ma*=a prefix intensifying the meaning of *jitsu*=perfect truth)." The Japanese formerly mistook this word for *Ma-jitsu* (=sorcery, witchcraft) which is pronounced the same.

Tenjin—"A Missionary." *Kakaku*—"Writings, deeds, documents, pictures, chits, paper, penmanship, etc., also to write (reduplicate form of the verb *kaku*) as in the phrase, *Kakaku yo*=you write that down (*Imp*)."

Kimono—"A thing worn. Ex. The foreign clothes worn by Japanese."

So des ka—"Another form of *Uso des ka*? Is that a lie?"

Gomen nasai—"Please excuse me.—*Japan Herald.*

REMEMYI'S TITAN.

There is an old adage to the effect that everything comes to him who waits. Remenyi, the eminent Hungarian violinist, who visited Hongkong four years ago, has still many friends in the colony who will be glad to hear that he has succeeded in the quest which was the special aim of his life. The "old gentleman," as he was familiarly addressed, was a great music collector and devoted all his spare time, and more money than he could conveniently spare, in collecting works of art of every description, intended as a gift for the museum of his native city, Buda-Pesth. But Remenyi's one all-absorbing ambition was to come across a rare Stradivarius violin, and he had fruitlessly spent years in the search. When performing in Macao he came across a fiddle of exceptional excellence—he refused to give us further details—the property of a prince, and left no stone unturned to become its possessor; but all in vain, the reverend padre refused the most tempting offers, and Remenyi, who had made a special trip to the Holy City for purpose to secure this treasure, had to return to Hongkong a disappointed man. And he never fairly got over his disappointment so long as he stayed in the colony; the Macao violin was his *deu ex machina*.

Remenyi, however, has at last succeeded in the greatest ambition of his existence, and in his own words, here is the story of his success:—"I was conversing with Grahamstown in September, 1887. Among my visitors was a hale old gentleman named Dr. Guybon Atherton, an old colonist and a scientific man. During our conversation, after inspecting my grand Lupot and my Joseph Guarnerius, he mentioned that he had inherited from his uncle, Edwin Atherton, two violins, one a Joseph Guarnerius (called the Giant) and the other a Stainer! I could not understand how it was possible that such gems could be in Grahamstown without being noticed."

"There were no strings on either of the violins. I took out first the Guarnerius, and I stared at it in amazement, at its perfect workmanship. The second violin is also beautiful, but in the presence of the giant it is simply childlike. The Doctor then, in the most ordinary way, remarked that there was another violin in the room, and asked me to examine all three instruments while he went away for a few minutes to attend a patient. So I remained alone with the three violins, one of which I had not yet seen. I opened the second case quite negligently, and without any feeling of awe or expectation. There was a violin—that was all. I lifted the rag—for it was—there in the case was lying a violin without any strings, and to the best of my recollection there were only two pegs in the scroll. At the first glance I saw that a grand seigneur was lying there unnoticed, like a Venus of Milo on the outside by-roads. What a sight it was to behold! and my eyes saw nothing but the belly and a part of

the scroll. But it was quite enough to overawe me. I scarcely dared to touch it, it was such a sacred sight, and most certainly, I did not know whether I was wide awake or in dreamland. I touched myself again, and then I looked at my watch and asked myself if my name was Remenyi, and if I was not dreaming, and not at Dr. Atherton's house and concerting in Grahamstown. After many such questions I took the violin out of its case.

"What ribs and what a back I detected! Everything vanished before my eyes, even the great Guarnerius, which is a much more beautiful one than my own. After staring at it for some time I went out under the verandah with it. There it was in my hands, a thing of eternal beauty, an instrument original, intact as it came out of the hands of the divine master. And now an important thought came to my mind. What if it be patched up in the interior! I took the violin further to the light and let the sun shine into the F holes. I looked in where the bottom is attached over the tail-piece and saw the interior as plainly as the exterior, and there it was, unblemished magnificent, the inner parts as glorious as the outside. It was complete. The sight was simply heavenly. I had been on the look out for the last twenty-five years for such a violin and had quite given up all hope of ever coming across such a treasure. But now I had in my hand the much dreamed of and much coveted instrument. And all this in Grahamstown in South Africa. I scarcely could believe it."

"On arriving at home with the grand fiddle I at once set to work. I proceeded very slowly, as the violins having had no pressure on them for many years, I was obliged to be very cautious. When I tuned up the Giant Guarnerius and the coming Titan Stradivarius, instead of two minutes it took me an hour."

"At last the violin was in perfect order. 'I resined my bow and played for the first time. It had a lovely grandeur. Then with the greatest expectation I tried the Titan Stradivarius, the original violin. Its tone was extraordinary, so sweet and so powerful that the Giant was put in the shade completely."

"I never will part with him at any price. Five thousand pounds sterling would not tempt me any more than £5, and the word 'priceless' exactly describes the value of the violin. It has but one drawback. The Titan puts all my other excellent violins, of which I have thirty, so completely in the shade that I never play on any of them, whereas before I found the Titan I used four or five of them during a fortnight or three weeks, and sometimes three of them at a concert. Now Titan does all the work and he is strong enough for any emergency. Until now, speaking metaphorically, I killed every violin, now the Titan kills me. I hope he will have a good time until he succeeds completely. This is the end of the violin romance."

A SUCCESSFUL TRIAL.

It has been the very proper decision of the Admiralty that the trial of the guns of H.M.S. *Trafalgar* should be thorough. We note, without further comment for the present, that this decision seems to have been considered a novelty, and moreover, a proof of almost Roman virtue in the Director of Naval Construction. The *Trafalgar* is a huge new turret ship, built with a longer armoured belt on the water-line than our other more recent battle-ships, and not in barbettes, which appear to have been an improvement on her fittings we have turned out of late. She was, therefore, a very fit subject for a thorough test of the three charges most commonly brought against our great guns and their mountings, which are (a) that their hydraulic loading machinery is not to be trusted; (b) that these monster guns cannot be fired rapidly; (c) that they are liable to knock the ships to pieces. The Admiralty, we are told with admirable candour, "have hitherto been reluctant to subject a ship to the inexorable conditions of a naval engagement for merely experimental purposes." This is not a joke; it does not mean that the Admiralty has been unwilling to fire from them in certain ways. At last it has struck the Admiralty that really till you know whether your ship will endure the inexorable conditions aforesaid you do not know whether she is of any use. So, greatly daring, the Director of Naval Construction took his courage in both hands, and ordered a thorough trial. Let us see what it came to.

It was highly satisfactory for the following reasons:—(a) The hydraulic machinery did not break down. A host of new divisions and new valves having been introduced, the loading machinery did not collapse. Four guns fired among them twenty-one shots, and no part of their own machinery carried away. This is a subject of great satisfaction and some surprise to the Admiralty. (b) Then four rounds were fired in nine minutes—under very easy circumstances, by picked men—which is held to dispose for good of the assertion that 67-ton guns could not be rapidly handled under trying conditions in action. We wonder whether the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir Thomas Symonds, will think so. But the most convincing demonstration of all was given under the head we call (c), in answer to the question whether these monster guns do not hurt the ships which carry them. They do not, says the Report, and this shows it. We fired nine shots from the fore turret and twelve from the after. It is the fore turret which would be most used in action, so we fired the greater number of times from the after one, in our thorough experimental way. Of the nine discharges from the fore turret three were right ahead, with half, three-quarter, and full charge respectively. The first two, fired at a degree and a half elevation, did some trifling damage, whiffing away chunks from under the cathead, and detaching a whelp on the barrel of the third, fired "heretically [we quote the Report] with a full charge, at an elevation of three degrees, right ahead, when the immense rush of gas caused a depression of about two inches in the deck near the water-edge in front of the turret, bending a beam below and fracturing one of the stanchions on the forward mess-deck. This was the only important injury suffered by the ship, and as none of the steel work was permanently injured, the result was an agreeable surprise for all concerned."

"Things of this kind are ours, and we put them to use the good old-fashioned style of galling attention to something worth nothing. We gather from this that Captains Markham and Domville, Lieutenant Jellicoe, and the gentlemen from the Admiralty and Elswick Works who were present, did, as a matter of fact, expect the *Trafalgar*'s guns to knock her to pieces, and were 'agreeably surprised' when they only made a beginning. This amount of damage was done by a single discharge from one gun. What would have happened, if both had been fired three or four times as they might be under the depression of deck, bending of beams, breaking of stanchions, whiffing away of chunks, and detaching of whelps, more knocking to pieces of their own ship, in short, would have happened. If this is the sort of thing which caused all concerned 'an agreeable surprise,' they must have been in expectation of something very bad indeed. Also, if this is what the Admiralty thinks will satisfy people who doubt the efficiency of our newest warships, it is very much mistaken.—*Saturday Review.*

Intimations.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE COMPANY, LIMITED.)

1890. SUMMER SEASON, 1890.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

WE are now showing a large and varied assortment of HIGH CLASS MATERIALS for Gentlemen's Summer Wear, comprising:—
Fine Undyed Angola Tweeds, Fancy Striped Washing Cashmeres, Striped and checked Flannels, Twill Cashmere Coatings (a speciality),
Tweed Flannels in all colors, White and Navy Blue Serges, Cricketing Flannels, &c., &c.

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.

Sun Helmets, newest Shapes, Straw Hats, Terai Hats, Leghorn Hats, Canvas Shoes, Russia Leather Shoes,
Liste Thread and Silk Hosiery, Bath Towels, Bathing Drawers, &c., and every requisite for Gentlemen.

1890. SUMMER SEASON, 1890.

HONGKONG TRADING CO., LTD.

(Late THE HALL & HOLTZ C. Co., Ltd.)

Hongkong, 10th May, 1890.

THE next value of Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites in Wasting Diseases is shown by the accompanying statement from Dr. C. Freeman, Sydney, Aust.:—"Having been a great sufferer from pulmonary attacks and gradually wasting away for the past two years, it affords me great pleasure to testify that the above medicine has given me great relief, and cheerfully recommend it to all suffering in a similar way to myself. In addition I would say that it is very pleasant to take." A Chemist can supply it.—A. S. Watson & Co. (Ld.), agents in Hongkong and China.—*Advt.*

To-day's Advertisements.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship
"NAMOAN"
Captain Pocock, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, PORT SAID, SUEZ, JEDDAH, SUAKIM, MASSAWAH, HOEDEDDA, ADEEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"THISBE"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of opium, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns known as The Hongkong Wharf and Godowns, Wanchai, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so. This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From Calcutta & Madras, ex S.S. "NIOBE," transhipped at Colombo.

From Trieste, &c., ex S.S. "IMPERATRIZ," transhipped at Bombay.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all claims must be sent in to the Underigned before noon on the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

MOGUL S.S. CO., LD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "AFGHAN"
FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 22nd inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 22nd inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

PUBLIC AUCTION

OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (unless previously disposed of by private contract), on SATURDAY,

the 24th May, 1890, at 4.30 P.M., on the Ground.

RURAL BUILDING Lot No. 1, situate on Mount Gough, the Peak Area 258.839 square feet. Annual Crown Rent \$38; commanding on the North side a splendid view of Victoria Harbour and Kowloon, and on the South side a view of Little Hongkong and out to sea. There is now on the lot a 6 Roomed Bungalow called "Brookhurst" with Garden and Lawn Tennis ground attached.

The Property will be put up in 6 lots so that the Crown Rent for each lot will be extremely small.

For conditions of sale and plans, apply to Messrs. DENNIS & MOSSOP, No. 49 & 51, Queen's Road Central, Messrs. DANBY, LEIGH & ORANGE, Praya Central.

By Mr. C. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of Shares in the above Company on which the CALL of (4) Four Dollars per Share due 16th November, 1889 is still unpaid, that unless the said Call, with interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum from the due date, be paid on or before the 31st day of May next, at the Company's Offices, 6, Ice House Lane, the Shares in respect of which such call was made will be liable to be forfeited, and under the provisions of Article X. Subsection VIII. of the Articles of Association, the Board will pass the necessary resolutions for the forfeiture of the said Shares.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1890.

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that A SPECIAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 31st day of May next, at noon, for the purpose of considering, and, if approved, of passing the following Resolutions:—

1.—That the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from \$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 25,000 New Shares of \$125, to be issued at the price of £42 10s. Eastern Shareholders to pay for their allotments at the current rate of the day for Demand Bills on London.

2.—That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to the Shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every three Shares of which on the 31st May, 1890, they shall respectively be the Registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by the Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose, be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interest of the Company.

3.—That payment of the sum of £42 10s. per share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:—
£10 12s. 6d. on the 30th day of June, 1890
£10 12s. 6d. " 30th " Sept. "
£10 12s. 6d. " 31st " Dec. "
£10 12s. 6d. " 31st " March, 1891

4.—That the Directors issue to the Shareholders holding shares not a multiple of Three a Fractional certificate in respect of each share in excess of or below such multiple, and allot one new share to every person who shall produce three such Fractional Certificates on or before the 30th June, 1890, and pay the first instalment in respect thereof.

5.—That after payment of the first instalment and pending payment of the future instalments, Scrip Certificates in such form as the Directors may determine be issued in respect of such New Shares, entitling the Holders on payment of the remaining instalments, and subject to such other terms as to approval, date for lodging Scrip Certificates, and otherwise as the Directors may prescribe, to be registered as the Holders of the Shares represented by such Scrip Certificates respectively.

6.—That interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income tax) be allowed out of the profits of the Company on all instalments paid in advance of the date when the game becomes due and that from the 30th June, 1890, Holders of Scrip Certificates be entitled to participate in future dividends, in proportion to the amount of instalments paid up, on an equality with the other Shareholders of the Company.

7.—That interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum be charged on every instalment which shall not be punctually paid, and be paid with such instalments.

8.—That all moneys received from premiums on the said New Shares be added to the Reserve Funds.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
WADE GARDNER,
Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 2nd April, 1890.

NOTICE.

ANY Debts Contracted by any Member of Crew of Ship "JOSEPH H. SCAMMELL," Captain Bolt or ship will not be RESPONSIBLE.

THOS. BOLT, Master.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1890.

W. S. MARTEN,

ARTISTIC DECORATOR,
2, DUDDELL STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1890.

CAPTAIN GEORGE TAYLOR,
INLAND SEA and JAPAN COAST PILOT.

Telegraphic Address: POWERS, Nagasaki.
Hongkong, 8th April, 1890.

Intimations.

SINGAPORE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS for the Dividend declared at the Meeting held in Singapore on the 26th April last, are now ready for delivery. Hongkong Shareholders please apply to the Underigned for same.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1890.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Ordinary General MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company, will be held at the Hongkong Hotel, on SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at NOON, for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Account to the 30th April, 1890.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Monday, the 12th to Saturday, the 24th instant, both days inclusive. By Order of the Board of Directors,

CHAS. F. HARTON,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 8th May, 1890.

THE TRUST AND LOAN COMPANY OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £400,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
WM. KESWICK (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.) Chairman,
ADOLF VON ANDRE (Messrs. Andre, Mendel & Co.)

ROBERT IVYSON (Messrs. Iverson & Co.)
DAVID MCLEAN (Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation)
S. WILKS POMEY (Messrs. Russell & Co.)
F. D. SASSOON (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons & Co.)
H. D. STEWART (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

HONGKONG COMMITTEE:
W. H. FORBES (Messrs. Russell & Co.) Chairman,
Hon. J. J. KESWICK (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
Hon. C. P. CHATER.

This Company is now prepared to make Loans or advances upon all kinds of Goods and upon approved Securities; and to transact the business provided for in the Memorandum of Association. For information, terms of business, &c., apply to

DE WESTLEY LAYTON,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings, Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1890.

Intimations.

THE STANDAR

A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE OF 63 YEARS STANDING, AND ONE OF THE WEALTHIEST OF THE PROVIDENT INSTITUTIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

WHEN it is remembered that a Life Assurance Contract may not fall to be fulfilled for a quarter or even half a century after being entered into, it will be readily understood how important it is to the Policyholder that the past record as well as the present management of the Office should be of the highest possible character. The Standard has a long record of past good services to refer to; its Funds, annually increasing, amount to £5,000,000; and all modern features consistent with safety have been adopted.

ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents, Hongkong.

ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 12th April, 1890.

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877 IN HAMBURG.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY IN LONDON.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE and LIFE at Current Rates.

REUTER, BROCKELMANN & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1889.

THE INDIAN IMPERIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1889.

GENERAL NOTICE.

THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 } \$833,333-33
EQUAL TO £1,000,000 }
RESERVE FUND £318,000-00

</

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—199 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$100 per share, sellers.
 China Traders Insurance Company—\$70 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 355 per share, buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$122 per share, sellers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 96 per share.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$370 per share, sellers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$85 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$54 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$36 per share, buyers.
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—105 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$190 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$201.
 Indo-Chinese Steam Navigation Company, Limited—25 per cent. dis. sellers.
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$55 per share, sale.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$205 per share, sellers.
 Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$84 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$98 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$10 per share, sellers.
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$21 per share, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—23 per cent. premium, sellers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$11 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, nominal.
 Punjonn and Senghai Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$73 per share, sellers.
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$400 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—40 per cent. prem. sellers.
 The East-Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$20 per share, sellers.
 The Songhai Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, buyers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, nom.
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par, nominal.
 The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$25 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$18 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$33 per share, sellers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$33 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$93 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, nominal.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$25 per share, buyers.
 The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$40 per share, buyers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, sellers.
 The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, sellers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$44 per share, sellers.
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Ltd.—\$4 per share, nominal.
 The Shamsen Hotel Co., Ltd.—\$5 per share, nominal.
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$15 per share, buyers.
 The Hongkong Marina, Limited—par, nominal.

EXCHANGE.
 ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. 3/12
 Bank Bills, on demand 3/12
 Bank Bills, at 30 days sight 3/12
 Bank Bills, at 4 months sight 3/12
 Credits at 4 months sight 3/12
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months sight 3/12
 ON PARIS.—Bank, T. T. 4 1/2
 Credits, at 4 months sight 4 1/2
 On India, T. T. 22 1/2
 On Demand 22 1/2
 ON BRANCO.—Bank, T. T. 72
 Private, 30 days sight 72

MAILS EXPECTED.
THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Caledonia*, with the French mail of 18th ultimo, left Singapore on the 14th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here on the 20th.
THE GERMAN MAIL.
 The Norddeutscher Lloyd Co.'s steamer *Necker*, carrying the German mails of the 15th ultimo, left Singapore on the 11th instant at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Batavia*, with the Canadian Pacific mail, left Vancouver on the 12th instant for Japan and Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The "Shire" line steamer *Pembroke*, from London, left Singapore on the 11th instant, and is due here on the 18th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Dardanus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and is due here on the 19th.
 The China Navigation Co.'s steamer *Nanchang*, from Glasgow, left Singapore on the 13th instant, and is due here on the 20th.
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Achilles*, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 20th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Thibet*, left Bombay on the 2nd instant, and is due here on the 19th.
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s extra steamer *Shanghai*, left London for this port via Bombay on the 3rd instant.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.

CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, J. Hogg, 14th May, Whampoa 14th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

NANTES LE HAVRE, French steamer, 1,182, Jaffry, 14th May, Bangkok 7th May, Rice—A. R. Marty.
 OOPACK, British steamer, 1,730, C. H. Kemp, 14th May, Shanghai 11th May, General—Arnold, Harber & Co.
 THISBE, Austro-Hungarian steamer, 1,848, E. Perini, 14th May, Trieste, via Bombay, and Singapore 9th May, General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
 STATE OF MAINE, American ship, 1,526, E. D. Nickells, 14th May, Singapore 21st April, Timber—Order.
 KAIFONG, British steamer, 997, T. Gyles, 15th May, Tientsin 5th May, Chefoo 8th, and Swatow 14th, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 NAMOA, British steamer, 863, T. G. Pocock, 15th May, Foochow 11th May, Amoy 12th, and Swatow 14th, General—D. Laprak & Co.
 AFGHAN, British steamer, 1,419, Golding, 15th May, Singapore 7th May, General—Adamson, Bell & Co.

DEPARTURES.
 May 15, *Taisang*, British str., for Whampoa.
 May 15, *Euphrates*, British str., for Saigon.
 May 15, *Kwangle*, Chinese str., for Whampoa.
 May 15, *Thales*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 May 15, *Thales*, British steamer, for Singapore.
 May 15, *Thales*, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.
DEPARTURES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
Thales, British steamer, for Swatow, &c.
Namking, British steamer, for Amoy.
Oopack, British steamer, for Singapore.
Parthia, British steamer, for Nagasaki, &c.

ARRIVALS.
 Per *Nantes le Havre*, str., from Bangkok, 40 Chinese.
 Per *Kaifong*, str., from Tientsin, &c.—8 Chinese.
 Per *Namoa*, str., from Foochow, &c.—112 Chinese.
 Per *Thibet*, str., from Trieste, &c.—Mr. Pollack and brothers, and 321 Chinese.
 Per *Afghan*, str., from Singapore—30 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Thales*, str., for Swatow, &c.—350 Chinese.
 Per *Namking*, str., for Amoy—500 Chinese.
 Per *Parthia*, str., for Nagasaki, &c.—1 European and 146 Chinese.
 Per *Thames*, str., from Hongkong for London.
 Messrs. E. W. Dickson, W. H. Lloyds, R. A. G. A. Wornor, Wm. Saunders, R. Smith, R. N. E. W. Saunders, R. N. C. J. Little, R. N., and H. John Watson. From Shanghai for Bombay—Mr. A. S. Dyer. For Venice—Miss Vismara and Miss Palcare. For London—Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Clark, infant and amah, Mrs. Mackenzie, child, infant and amah, Mrs. Cartwright and child, Messrs. R. Barton and C. T. Carnie. For London via Marseilles—Mr. G. G. Uren.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Oopack* reports that she left Shanghai on the 11th instant. Had thick weather throughout the passage.
 The British steamship *Afghan* reports that she left Singapore on the 7th instant, and arrived at Hongkong this morning at 5.30 o'clock. Had fine clear weather and light south-west winds.
 The British steamship *Kaifong* reports that she left Tientsin on the 5th instant, Chefoo on the 8th, and Swatow on the 14th. From Tientsin to Chefoo had light westerly winds and fine clear weather. From Chefoo to Tongking had light variable winds with calm and fine weather; thence to Swatow had light easterly winds and hazy weather. Dense fog outside Swatow. From Swatow to Hongkong had fresh easterly wind and fine weather.
 The British steamship *Namoa* reports that she left Foochow on the 11th instant. Experienced light variable winds and fine weather, but overcast to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 12th, and Swatow on the 14th. From Amoy to Swatow had light southerly winds and overcast sky, and the latter part had light south-westerly winds and thick fog, and from Swatow to port had moderate north-east breeze and fine clear weather. In Foochow, the steamship *Sin Naning*, and a Chinese fleet. In Amoy, the steamship *Smith*. In Swatow, the steamships *Halim*, *Fokien*, *Fooksang*, *Yung-ching*, and *Wosung*.

Post Office.

MAIL WILL CLOS.
 For Bangkok.—Per *Mongkut* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 9.30 A.M.
 For Ningpo and Shanghai.—Per *Canton* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 3.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Verona* to-morrow, the 16th instant, at 5.00 P.M.
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Yanoo* on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 11.30 A.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG

STEAMERS.
 ALBANY, British steamer, 1,439, E. Porter, 10th May, Saigon 6th May, Rice and Paddy.
 AMOY, German steamer, 814, Th. Lehmann, 11th May, Saigon 9th May, Rice—Siemens & Co.
 APENNADE, German steamer, 1,475, J. Hohlmann, 27th April, Bangkok 20th April, Rice—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 ARTHUR, French steamer, 686, Aubert, 14th May, Haiphong, via Pakhoi, and Hallow 11th May, General—Messageries Maritimes.
 BUCERPHALUS, British steamer, 1,192, A. Forrester, 6th May, Saigon 30th April, Rice—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 CHOW-CHOW, German steamer, 796, Clauden, 18th May, Swatow 30th April, General—Melchers & Co.
 CICERO, British steamer, 1,030, A. George, 10th May, Saigon 6th May, Rice and Paddy.
 DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 656, R. Beltran, 3rd May, Manila 30th April, General—Brandt & Co.
 DORSET, British steamer, 1,716, Daniels, 14th May, Kuchinotou 9th May, Coal and Sulphur—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 FAIR, British steamer, 1,177, W. W. Allan—Hongkong and Swatow.
 FELDRIDGE, British steamer, 1,336, John Ruthven, 8th May, Saigon 30th April, Rice—Russell & Co.
 GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Eichel, 6th May, Yokohama 27th April, Kobe 30th, and Nagasaki 2nd May, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
 GHAZER, British steamer, 1,764, Scotland, 7th May, Mori 3rd May, Coal—Arnold, Harber & Co.
 GLENKARN, British steamer, 1,410, W. Murray, 13th May, Saigon 9th May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 JAPAN, British steamer, 1,865, T. S. Gardner, 12th May, Calcutta 24th April, Penang 1st May, and Singapore 6th, Opium and General—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.
 JOHANN, German steamer, 427, H. Binge, 7th May, Pakhoi 4th May, and Hallow 6th, General—Wieder & Co.
 MONOKUT, British steamer, 858, Geo. Anderson, 11th May, Bangkok 2nd May, and Koh-chang 5th, General—Yuen Fat Hong.
 MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,000, F. J. Sommer, 11th May, Saigon 7th May, Rice—Geo. R. Stevens & Co.
 OCEANIC, British steamer, 3,808, W. M. Smith, 8th May, San Francisco 15th April, and Yokohama 2nd May, Mails and General—O. & O. S. S. Co.
 PHU-QUOC, French steamer, 183, Vallin, 28th Sept., Touron 20th Sept., Coala—Wing Tai & Co.
 PILOT FIAT, British steamer, 161, A. Stopan—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PRISTO, German steamer, 654, J. Jessen, 14th May, Hallow 13th May, General—Siemens & Co.
 STRATHKILLEN, British steamer, 1,583, Berwick, 14th May, Saigon 8th May, Rice—Adamson, Bell & Co.
 VERONA, British steamer, 1,876, C. F. Preston, 10th May, Nagasaki 6th May, Mails and General—P. & O. S. N. Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 ALICE MUIR, British bark, 480, Edward Yarnall, 8th May, Albany, Australia 27th Feb., Sandalwood—Arnold, Harber & Co.
 ARNOLD, British bark, 977, James A. Green, 3rd April, Amoy 2nd April, Ballast—Order.
 C. C. CHAPMAN, American ship, 1,570, H. H. Horn, 27th April, Singapore 1st April, Timber—Tong Sang Wo.
 DANIEL T. JENNEY, American ship, 1,620, Rodick, 28th March, New York 4th Nov., Petroleum—Order.
 DARRA, British bark, 999, Edward Finlayson, 22nd April, Singapore 2nd March, Timber—Chinese.
 EMK, British bark, 774, Summers, 2nd March, London 6th November, General—Order.
 GEORGINA, American bark, 450, F. Karsten, 13th May, Singapore 13th April, Timber—Order.

JOSEPH H. SCAMMEL, British ship, 1,410, Bolt, 3rd May, Shanghai 29th April, General—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.
 PATAGONIA, British bark, 1,199, Wm. Hibbert, 8th March, New York 4th Nov., Kerosene Oil—Russell & Co.
 P. N. BLANCHARD, American ship, 1,503, N. W. Blanchard, 3rd Feb., Hogo 29th January, Coal—Order.
 SENATOR, British ship, 1,474, McKenzie, 8th May, Cardiff 28th November, Coal—Capin.
 Wm. H. MACY, American ship, 2,002, J. A. Ambury, 31st March, Yokohama 20th March, Ballast—Order.

Intimations.

HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
 KWONG KWAN YEEN CHALLENGE CUPS.

THE Second Stage of the 9th Competition will take place on SATURDAY next, the 17th May, at 3 p.m. To commence at the 700 yards range. Entrance Fee 30 cents.
 A Launch will leave the P. & O. Wharf at 2.45 P.M., to take over Competitors.
 C. VIVIAN LADDS, Hon. Secretary.
 Hongkong, 12th May, 1890. [85]

PEAK HOTEL AND TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Peak Hotel and Trading Company, Limited, will not on or after the 1st day of May, 1890, be answerable for or pay any DEBTS or ACCOUNTS unless the orders for the supplies be signed by the Secretary to the Company for the time being.
 By Order of the Board of Directors,
 J. WHEELEY, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 21st April, 1890. [65]

EAST BORNEO PLANTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Agents Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., on TUESDAY, the 20th May, 1890, at NOON, when the resolutions which were passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 3rd instant will be put to the Meeting for confirmation as special resolutions.
 GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th May, 1890. [715]

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE?"

CLARK'S
 WORLD-FAMED
 BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

FOR cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities. It cannot be too highly recommended.
 For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
 It Cures Old Sores.
 Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
 Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
 Cures Bloodheads, or Pimples on the Face.
 Cures Scrofula Sores.
 Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
 Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
 Cures Glandular Swellings.
 Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
 From whatever cause arising.
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones.
 As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.
 Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles as follows:—
 1. 1/2 pint, containing six times the quantity.
 2. 1/4 pint, sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, the Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture".

CAUTION.
 Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes passed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, without which none are genuine.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Necker	Bremen	May 16th	Melchers & Co.
Pembroke	London	May 18th	Adamson, Bell & Co.
Thibet	Bombay	May 19th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
Dardanus	Liverpool	May 19th	Butterfield & Swire.
Nanchang	Glasgow	May 20th	Messageries Maritimes.
Caledonia	Marseilles	May 20th	Butterfield & Swire.
Achilles	Liverpool	May 21st	

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Deucalion	Butterfield & Swire	May 17th.
London	Oopack	Arnold, Harber & Co.	May 17th, daylight.
Marseilles, via Saigon, &c.	Oceanien	Messageries Maritimes.	May 22nd, at noon.
Bremen, via Ports of Call.	Neckar	Melchers & Co.	June 4th, at 4 p.m.
Vancouver, E.C., via N., &c.	Batavia	Adamson, Bell & Co.	June 12th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Yphama	City of Rio de Janeiro	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	June 3rd, at 1 p.m.
San Francisco, via K., &c.	Oceanic	O. & O. S. S. Co.	May 26th, at 4 p.m.
Sydney, Melbourne, &c.	Meunier	Butterfield & Swire.	May 20th, daylight.
Port Darwin, &c.	Changsha	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	May 18th, daylight.
Calcutta, via Straits.	Thibet	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.	May 17th, at noon.
Straits and Bombay.	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 23rd, daylight.
Singapore, Batavia, &c.	Almora	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About May 20th.
Yokohama, via Nag., &c.	Verona	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 17th, daylight.
Yokohama, Kobe, &c.	General Werder	Melchers & Co.	About May 17th.
Kobe and Yokohama	Afghan	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 17th, at noon.
Nagasaki, Kobe, &c.	Pembroke	Melchers & Co.	May 18th.
Shanghai	Neckar	Butterfield & Swire.	Quick despatch.
Dardanus	Dardanus	Butterfield & Swire.	May 20th.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Canton	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Pakhoi and Haiphong	Arcture	Messageries Maritimes.	About May 17th.
Coast Ports	Namoa	Douglas Laprak & Co.	May 18th, daylight.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

JEY'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS COMPANY, LIMITED.
 JEY'S WOOD PRESERVER OR ANTISEPTIC PAINT.

THE Undersigned have this day been appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and are prepared to supply quantities to suit purchasers, at Wholesale Prices, Extra Special terms for Shipping and large Orders.
 Sir ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., &c., Chief Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board London.
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
 W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
 Hongkong, 10th June, 1890. [72]

NOTICE.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

SHIPMASTERS AND ENGINEERS are respectfully informed that, if upon their arrival in this Harbour none of the COMPANY'S FOREMEN should be at hand, ORDERS FOR REPAIRS, if sent to the HEAD OFFICE, No. 14, Praya Central, will receive prompt attention.

In the event of complaints being found necessary, communication with the Undersigned is requested, when immediate steps will be taken to rectify the cause of dissatisfaction.
 D. GILLIES, Secretary.
 Hongkong, 25th August, 1885. [15]

Dr. Knorr's
 ANTIPIRYNE.

(Dose for Adults 15 to 35 grains troy)
 IS the most approved and most efficacious remedy in cases of HEADACHE, MIGRAINE, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEVER, TYPHUS, ERYSIPELAS, HOOPING-COUGH, and many other complaints. It is also the very best Antiseptic. Highly recommended by the medical Faculty. To be had at every reputable Chemist and Druggist. Ask for DR. KNORR'S ANTIPIRYNE! Each Tin bears the inventor's signature "Dr. KNORR" in red letters.
 Supplies constantly on hand at the China Export, Import, and Bank Co.—Sole Agents for China. Beware of spurious imitations!
 Hongkong 20th May, 1890. [244]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
 To table effect from 1st May.

The CARS RUN between St. John's Place and Victoria Gap as follows:—
WEEK DAYS.
 8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
 12 to 1 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 1 to 2 P.M. every half hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.
 NIGHT TRAM at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.
 CHURCH TRAM at 10.40 A.M.
 12 (NOON) to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
 9, 10, 12 and 1 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.
 Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.
 MACWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 30th April, 1890. [669]

NOTICE.

THOMAS KERR & CO.
 ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS AND CONTRACTORS,
 YAU-MA-TI ENGINEERING WORKS, Kowloon.
 Hongkong, 6th June, 1890. [26]

A. G. GORDON & CO., LIMITED.

ENGINEERS, LAUNCH BUILDERS, GENERAL AND GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS, IRONMONGERS, COMMISSION AGENTS, VALUATORS, IRON AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.

WORKS: BOWENSTON, EAST POINT.
 OFFICE: 9, PRAYA CENTRAL.

STEAM LAUNCH COMPANY, LIMITED, Hongkong, 1st May 1890. [54]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL \$5,000,000.
 PAID UP CAPITAL \$1,500,000.
 RESERVE FUND \$1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
 Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
 Hon. C. P. CHATER, Vice-Chairman.

LEE SING, Esq., S. S. MICHAELSEN, Esq., J. S. MOSELEY, Esq., G. E. NOBLE, Esq., POON PONG, Esq., D. R. SASSOON, Esq.

BANKERS.
 THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land, and Building.
 Properties purchased and sold.
 Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and Commission business relating to land, etc., conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Company's Offices, No. 5, Queen's Road Central.
 A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Victoria Buildings, Hongkong, 2nd May 1890. [709]

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given to Holders of Shares in the above Company bearing the following numbers:
 48, 51/52, 561/565, 571/580, 611/620, 681/690, 771/780, 791/810, 961/990, 1021/1040, 1071/1080, 1111/1115, 1121/1135, 1165/1190, 1206/1210, 1225/1226 and 1229/1230,

on which the SECOND CALL of \$50 per Share due 31st July, 1889, is still unpaid, that unless the said call, with interest at the rate of 9 1/4 per Annum, be paid to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, or the General Managers at the Co.'s Office, No. 50 and 52, Queen's Road Central, on or before the 17th May, 1890, the Shares will be liable to be forfeited.

MACWEN, FRICKEL & Co., General Managers.
 Hongkong, 24th April, 1890. [690]

CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS, (REGISTERED).

AN ANTISEPTIC PAINT for the Preservation of Wood, Walls, Ropes and Ship's Tackle. May be applied to Beams, Floors, Wall-panels, Wooden Ornaments, Eaves, Roofs, Wooden Sheds, Farmers' and Gardeners' Implements, Carts, Posts, Fences, Stables, Gates, Bridges, Boats, and all Timber underground.

Effectually excludes all dampness from walls painted with it and entirely prevents the crumbling away and decay of both stone and bricks. White and do not touch wood painted with Carbolineum Avenarius.

Used during the last 14 years with the utmost success, as proved by numerous Testimonials of living authorities.
 Sold in casks of about 450 lbs. net. Price 8 cents per lb.
 For further particulars, apply to SCHEELE & Co., Sole Agents, No. 16, Stanley Street.
 Hongkong, 2nd December, 1889. [136]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO., CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.
 NATAURAL INSTRUMENTS.
 Sole Agents for Louis Audemans' Watches; awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and for Voigtlander and Sohn's CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES.

MARINE GLASSES AND SPYGLASSES.
 No. 8, Queen's Road Central. [745]

HONGKONG TIMBER YARD WANCHAI.